

# The Mining Journal

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 899—Vol. XXII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

[PRICE 6d.]

**FOR SALE, a 30-in. cylinder STEAM-ENGINE, and other MINING MATERIALS.**—TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 25th inst., at the TYNWALD MINES, ISLE OF MAN, a 30-in. ENGINE, single acting, 9 ft. stroke in the cylinder, and 5 ft. on the crank; a cast-iron sweep-rod is attached, weighing upwards of 45 cwt.; and fly-wheel, 19½ ft. diameter, between 10 and 11 tons weight; also a crank, about 15 cwt., and tooth-wheel, 8 ft. diameter, 45 cwt. The above will be sold in one lot, and are in excellent working order, being nearly new, and set up under the direction of Mr. Wm. West, engineer, St. Blazey, Cornwall. Also, a powerful capstan and shears, with 120 fathoms of 1½-in. rope; 2 10-in. pumps, 9 ft. long; 2 10-in. pumps, 6 ft. long; 2 10-in. pumps, 4½ ft. long; 1 10-in. matching-piece, 3 ft. long; 1 10-in. wind-bore, 6 ft. long; 1 10-in. clack piece, 3 ft. long; 1 10-in. H-piece, 3 ft. long; 1 9-in. plunger pole, with pole case, stuffing-box, and glands; 18 7-in. pumps, 9 ft. long; 30 fms. of main rods, 8 in. square; 24 fms. of rods, 6 in. square; 29 fms. of rods, 3½ in. square; ladders of various lengths; pine and Norway timber; 2 large balance-boxes; 2 crab winches; 40 fms. ½ chain. In addition to the foregoing, several lots of timber, iron, &c., will be for disposal, adapted for mining purposes. The whole of the materials have not been in work two years, and for condition, &c., are well worth the attention of mining gentlemen. Terms of payment for Lot 1 (the engine, &c.), by approved acceptance of three months, and others of two months, from date of sale.—For further information, apply to Capt. Rowe, Laxey Mines, Isle of Man.—Dated 1st of November, 1852.

**FOR SALE.—A VALUABLE MINE SETT,** in the parish of PAUL, in the county of CORNWALL, now in the possession of Mr. T. W. Soady, of Penance, Cornwall, containing 10 or 12 lodes, all untried, varying from 5 ft. to 8 in. in breadth. A report of the same being furnished by Capt. Traurn, Old Ding-Dong (the Messrs. Bolitho's, bankers, mine), which, together with a rough plan of the same, may be seen at the office of B. P. Batten, Esq., 1, Crown-court, Old Broad-st.

**VALUABLE STEAM COAL COLLIERY AND MINERAL PROPERTY TO BE LET.**—CWM TILLERY, NEAR NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE.—TO BE LET, for a term of 99 years, upon lands called the CWM ESTATE, containing 201 acres, situated in the most eligible part of the mineral basin of South Wales, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the extensive iron establishments of the Blaens, Coalbrook Vale, Nantyglo, Abersychan, Pen-y-wryn, Glyn-y-wryn, and Blaens, and within 15 miles of the convenient and thriving port of Newport, from which port there is daily steam and other communication to all parts of the globe, and also railway communication through the property, with other lines now in progress, affording every facility of cheap and quick conveyance for transit of the minerals into the best markets.

This property is known to abound in the richest products of mine and coal of South Wales, proved by the mining operations of the surrounding iron-works, and to contain a certain and ample supply of coal and ironstone for the full make of three blast-furnaces, and for the requisite mills and forges for 15,000 tons of trade, bars, or pipe, sorts of malleable iron, annually, and also for a sale colliery to the extent of 60,000 tons per annum of the most approved steam-coal, the quality of which having been fully tested and analysed by Prof. Playfair and others, from the colliery workings of the steam-coal establishment now in operation in the adjoining lands, by Messrs. Price.

From the progressive demand for steam-coal, and the important fact that the quality and strength for generating steam is considered at least 30 per cent. more value, especially for long voyages, than the north country coal, and the consequent saving in storage, it cannot fail at all times to command a sale and preference in the market. The property in question will be let either as a whole, or the colliery as a separate establishment, on a reasonable surface rent for the lands and buildings, and the seams of coal and ironstone that may be agreed upon at a low royalty, or gauge, upon the quantity raised. Taken as an entire colliery, the supply of coal cannot be estimated at less than 1,000,000 tons per annum, if required. Maps of the estate, and section of its mineral contents, with all other requisite particulars, may be seen at the office of W. Morgan, jun., Esq., solicitor, Abergavenny, who will appoint a mineral agent to show the estate.

To railroad proprietors immense additional advantages present themselves, by the taking this colliery at moderate gauge, from the prospect of competing lines to this district; that by securing to themselves a traffic of 50,000 tons or more per week to distant markets, even a greater profit would arise than that of the coal, which may be fairly estimated at not less than 2s. 6d. per ton, exclusive of the certain traffic on these lines.

There is also a valuable vein of fire-clay running through the whole of this property, and a very lucrative trade may be carried on in fire and common bricks, there being an immense consumption in the neighbourhood.

Mr. Matthew Habakkuk, mining engineer, residing at Abertillery, adjoining the colliery, and of which he has perfect knowledge, will show the property, &c. Further information, with details, may be had on application to Mr. Henry English, M.E., 25, Fleet-street, London.

**VALUABLE COAL MINES TO BE LET.—TO BE LET, a VALUABLE MINE OF COAL,** lying under the BLAINSCOUGH HALL ESTATE, in the township of Coppull, in the County of LANCS. The estate consists of upwards of 800 acres of land. The North Union section of the London and North Western Railway passes through the heart of the property, nearly on a level. The mine has been proved by borings in various parts of the estate, is of good quality, and about 6 ft. in thickness. There is also in the course of sinking a shaft already about 30 yards in depth, and will be completed in a few days, the coal being within a few feet of the present workings. The estate is situated about eight miles from Preston, eight from Wigan, and three from Chorley.—To view the property, and for further information, application to be made to Mr. Edmund Woodward, land agent, Chorley, November 11, 1852.

**STEAM-COAL COLLIERY TO BE LET.**—outlay of capital moderate.

For particulars, apply to Mr. W. Price Struve, Swansea, Glamorganshire.

**TO SMELTERS, METAL BROKERS, AND OTHERS.**—The BRITANNIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY are prepared to receive TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about 800 tons of ABERDEEN'S COBALT, now lying on the floors of the mine, near North Molton, Devon, where it may be seen in bulk, or in samples, on application to the secretary, at the company's offices, 5, Barge-yard Chambers, Bucklersbury, London, from whom particulars may be obtained, and where assays from the bulk, made by sworn assayers, may be inspected. The tenders must be sent, sealed, to the above office, not later than three o'clock on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at which hour the Managing Committee will meet for deciding upon their acceptance, and the parties tendering may be present.

By order, R. J. BISDEE, Sec. and Purser.

**NOTICE.—TO MERCHANTS, MINERS, and all OTHERS** interested in the PRODUCTION OF GOLD OR SILVER, either in Australia, California, North and South America, Great Britain, or any other part of the world. I beg to announce, that I am at all times a PURCHASER of GOLD, in gossan, quartz, or other matrix, which contains 1 per cent. of gold or upwards; and of SILVER, no matter in what matrix, which yields 15 per cent. of silver or upwards. My operation is exclusive, as my process avoids altogether the expense of crushing and other preparation, and consequently, it is of vast importance to all mining undertakings, but more particularly to those who have to pay exorbitantly for labour.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, 116, Leadenhall-street, London.

**TO MINING COMPANIES AND OTHERS.—ORE CRUSHING MILLS, and QUARTZ GRINDING MACHINERY.**—FOR SALE, powerful ORE CRUSHING and QUARTZ MILLS, PORTABLE STEAM-ENGINES of all powers, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, EDGE RUNNERS, SAWING and a variety of other MACHINERY, suitable for the colonies, which may be seen at Messrs. MEDMIN and HALL'S, engineers and ironfounders, 22, Blackfriars-road.

A Gold Mining Company has sent out one of these Gold-Crushing Mills.

**TO RAILWAY AND TELEGRAPH COMPANIES, PROPRIETORS OF COLLIERIES, MINES, &c.**—JAMES B. WILSON, of the HAYDOCK PATENT WIRE-ROPE WORKS, NEWTON-LE-WILLOWS, LANCASHIRE, is prepared to supply the public with FLAT and ROUND ROPES for PITS, MINES, and INCLINES; and also with his PATENT SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPE; at the lowest prices of the day. The ropes are manufactured under his improved patent, substituting a strand of fine wires for the core in lieu of a hempen one, as at present used.

**PUMPS.—URWIN'S PATENT DOUBLE-ACTING LIFT AND FORCE PUMPS,** based upon sound hydraulic principles, but new in their application, is one of the most simple and effective pumps yet brought before the public.—William Dodds and Co., 102, Leadenhall-street, London, agents for the inventor and patentee, will furnish all information, at whose address a 4-inch pump may be seen in operation.

**PATENT SAFETY FUSE.**—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL was AWARDED to the MANUFACTURERS of the ORIGINAL SAFETY FUSE, BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, who beg to inform Merchants, Mine Agents, Railway Contractors, and all persons engaged in Blasting Operations, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine article, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrought into its centre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the continuity of the powder.

This Fuse is protected by a Second Patent, is manufactured by greatly improved machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, and DAVEY, Tuckermill, Cornwall.

**SAFETY FUSE.**—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PEN-HALLICK, near REDRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUFACTURERS OF FUSE, every size and length, as exhibited in the Great Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Messrs. BRUNTON & CO. are at all times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED ORDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, upon terms that will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elsewhere.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, of No. 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, and No. 1, FINCH-LANE, CORNHILL, MINING BROKER.** Mr. J. CROFTS begs to OFFER his SERVICES for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES of every description, and not being a DEALER, transacts business only for principals on commission.

Mr. Crofts' weekly list comprises only such shares as he has actually on hand, or under control, but he may be consulted upon every description of mining shares, whether for purchase or sale.—Dividend Mines pay from 10 to 25 per cent. per annum.

**WEEKLY LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.**

**DIVIDEND MINES.**—South Caradon, Wheal Loeval, Rix Hill, Par Consols, Treviskey and Barrier, Spearcon Consols, West Providence, Bedford United, Merilyn, Wheal Golden, South Tamar, Alfred Consols, and Cobre.

**PROGRESSIVE MINES.**—Crestor, Lydford Consols, Mary Ann, Wheal Damsel, Wheal Abraham, United Mexican, Cocoes, Wheal Robins, Caradon Wood, Okei Tor, Cefn Bruno, North Towey, Bell and Lanarth, Great Bryn Consols, Duke of Cornwall (tin, Bodmin), Devon Kapunda, Santiago de Cuba, Wheal Langford, Wheal Carpenter (South Spenham), Bodmin, Consols, and North Wheal Trevelyan.

**WANTED.**—Wheal Friendship, Bedford United, and Llanar.

Mr. Crofts has made arrangements with an eminent firm on the Stock Exchange to BUY or SELL in such SHARES and MINES as are there dealt in, without any addition to the commission charged by Stock Exchange Brokers, and Mr. Crofts also transacts business in all British and Foreign Railways.

Mr. Crofts has special reasons for recommending to his friends the shares in the Nouveau Monde and Colonial Gold Companies, in both which shares an important advance must take place sooner or later.—N.B. In the Times of the 22d inst. it is stated, that "Gold Mine Shares were steadily supported—NOUVEAU MONDE and COLONIAL GOLD being CHIEFLY DEALT IN."

Office Hours:—No. 4, King-street, from Half-past Nine till Eleven, and from Three till Five o'clock; No. 1, Finch-lane, from Eleven till Three o'clock.—Nov. 12.

**STEAM-ENGINE WANTED for ALTARNUN CONSOLS MINES;** a 45 to 60-hp.—Apply to Mr. James Crofts, secretary, No. 4, King-street, Cheap-side, or No. 1, Finch-lane, Cornhill.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK & SHAREBROKER,** 23, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, and 29, NEW BOND-STREET, PICCADILLY.

Mr. REYNOLDS has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:—

Agua Fria	Great Bryn Consols	Tinctor
Alfred Consols	Leeds and St. Aubyn	Tavy Consols
Anglo-California	Leeds Town Consols	Trevina
Balmoon	Leant Consols	Trevisey and Barrier
Bell and Lanarth	Levant	Trelusbeck
Bilston Consols	Mary Ann	Tywardreath
Black Craig	Merilyn	United Consols
Bodmin Consols	Merilyn	United Mines (Taviak)
Boscawell Downs	Molland	United Mines (Gwea.)
Brewer	Mostyn	Venton
Britannia Gold and	Nanscoglan	Wellington
Copper	Neptune	West Alfred Consols
Caradon Wood	North Levant	West Darlington
Carsons Creek	North Frances	West Stray Park
Cathedral	North Pool	West Phoenix
Carvannal	North Pool	West Providence
Carvannal	North Pool	West Trevelyan
Carm Brea	North Pool	Wheal Buller
Cwm Eryn	North Stafford. Coal	Wheal Carno
Chyprase Consols	Orsedd	Wheal Catherine
Clive	Pendarras & St. Aubyn	Wheal Clifford
Condurrow	Pensance Consols	Wheal Golden
Cook's Kitchen	Phoenix Great Consols	Wheal Langford
Crannall	Præd Consols	Wheal Samson
Craddock Moor	Rix Hill	Wheal Squire
Devon Burra Burra	Silver Valley	Wheal Trefloosa
Devon Consols North	Sourton Consols	Wheal Trefloosa
Dolcoath	South Frances	Wheal Trefloosa
Duke of Cornwall	South Caradon	Wheal Trefloosa
East Black Craig	South Condurrow	Wheal Trefloosa
East Margaret	Sidney Godolphin	Wheal Trefloosa
East Setaon and Maude	St. Agnes Beacon	Wheal Trefloosa
East Wheal Russell	St. Aubyn and Grylls	Wheal Trefloosa
Esgar Llee	St. Ives Consols	Wheal Trefloosa
Garreg	South of Scotland	Wheal Trefloosa
Gonemena	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Trefloosa
Great Sheba Consols	South Wh. Basset	Wheal Trefloosa
Great Work	Tea Side	Wheal Trefloosa
Great Wheal Alfred	Trebarrah	Wheal Trefloosa
Great Wheal Baddera	Trefusis	Wheal Trefloosa
	Trelawny	Wheal Trefloosa

And SHARES FOR SALE in the West Cornwall Railway.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and held respectfully in any part of the kingdom within the shortest notice.—Nov. 12, 1852.

**MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKER,** No. 23, THREADNEEDLE STREET, in the CITY OF LONDON, and No. 29, NEW BOND STREET, PICCADILLY, returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for their kind and liberal support, which has far exceeded his expectation, and begs to inform them that he continues to transact business in the PURCHASE and SALE of GOVERNMENT STOCKS, FUNDS, and SECURITIES; also FOREIGN STOCKS and SECURITIES OF ALL KINDS; BRITISH and FOREIGN RAILWAY SHARES and SECURITIES, MINING SHARES, &c. Mr. Reynolds also begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he has a thorough practical knowledge of mining in all its various stages, having been connected with the management of Mines and Mining Property upwards of 20 years, and is in constant communication with the owners and agents of mines in the United Kingdom, and therefore in a position at all times to give the best information relative to established mines, as well as to the merits of any new undertakings brought before the public. Mr. Reynolds further begs to state that his charges on business transacted by him are strictly conformable to those made by other duly authorised Brokers of the City of London.

**MR. J. R. PIKE** returns thanks to his numerous friends for the liberal support he received during his long residence in Cornwall, as a Mine Broker, and begs to INFORM them, for the greater facility of PURCHASING and SELLING MINING SHARES, he has finally arranged to RESIDE in LONDON; and from the knowledge he possesses of most of the mines, he is in a position to ADVISE CAPITALISTS as to the merits of the many speculations in the county, therefore begs to receive a share of their kind support.

South Sea Chambers, Threadneedle-street, Nov. 10, 1852.

**MINE INVESTMENTS.**—A FEW SHARES in some of the most promising and valuable of the progressive MINES in CORNWALL and DEVON are at present to be DISPOSED OF, on advantageous terms. These mines are in full operation, and the underground works far advanced; while the machinery and surface erections being completed, purchasers have now the great advantage of coming in after these more tedious operations are concluded, and when the whole force and expenses are confined to explorations which will most probably yield valuable results, and which, indeed, are daily expected to lay open rich discoveries. The principle upon which they have been conducted, is to sink to a considerable depth before spending time and money in making drivings, being contrary to the usual practice in a majority of the mining operations of Cornwall and Devon, in which large sums of money and much time are thrown away in driving shallow levels. Shares in the mines alluded to can at present be purchased at much below the real value, and in some cases even considerably under the amount paid on them. Copies of the most recent statements of accounts and reports, along with the fullest information that may be required, may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, Threadneedle-street, London, to whom also application for the shares are to be addressed.

**MESSRS. STEWART, PIM, KINCAID, and WHITE, AGENTS** FOR THE PURCHASE and SALE of ESTATES in IRELAND, are prepared to afford to persons desirous of making investments in land the FULLEST PARTICULARS, obtained from personal inspection, of many eligible circumstances estates intrusted to them for sale in the above count.

Offices, 18, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; and 6, Leinster-street, Dublin.

**MINING TESTIMONIAL TO J. H. HITCHINS, ESQ., OF TAVISTOCK.**

At a Meeting of gentlemen engaged in Mining enterprise, on the 9th day of October, 1852, at Tavistock, it was resolved, That Joseph Hugo Hitchins, Esq., should be recognised as the MINERS' FRIEND, in such a manner as his great energies in support of mining demand, and that a Memorial of the sentiments of his admirers should be presented to him by the subscriptions of his numerous and sincere well-wishers.

The amount subscribed to be paid into the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock, to the Hitchins' Testimonial Account; or to Mr. H. Peet, Hon. Sec., 20, St. Helen's-place, London.—Subscription lists may be had at the Devon and Cornwall Bank, Tavistock; or from Mr. Peet.

**GENERAL MINING and MINE REPORTING OFFICES.** 1, CROWN-COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, CITY.

Messrs. M. FRANCIS & CO., MINING BROKERS, appreciating the desirability of PROVIDING the most AUTHENTIC INFORMATION respecting BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES for those who desire to INVEST SAFELY, have OPENED this OFFICE for the REGISTRATION and CLASSIFICATION of the DIVIDEND-PROMISING and WORKING MINES. Their REGISTER will be found a VALUABLE INDICATOR, as, from more than 30 years' experience in the successful selection and management of mines, they can confidently advise, so as to ensure the most certain and remunerative returns.

Shares Purchased and Sold—Mines Inspected, &c.

**MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINE AGENT, 75, OLD BROAD-STREET**

ESTABLISHED NINE YEARS.

Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform capitalists and the public that he is at all times in a position to BUY or SELL, at close market prices, in DIVIDEND and respectably established BRITISH and FOREIGN MINES; and having a local knowledge of the principal Cornish and Welsh Mines, from periodical personal inspection, &c., will be happy to furnish information by post or otherwise.

N.B.—Mines inspected and reports furnished.

**MINING PROPERTY.**—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 15 to 20 per cent. for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

South Frances	Tinctor	East Darren
South Basset	Wheal Setaon	Wheal Reeth
Carn Brea	Botallack	Lewis
Tremayne	West Caradon	Great Devon Consols
West Providence	South Caradon	Cobre
Treviskey	Bedford United	St. John del Rey

And has also FOR SALE SHARES in MINES having a PROMISING APPEARANCE, and affording greater range for speculation, such as—

North Damsel	Trefusis	Santiago
North Vale of Towy	East Russell	Alten
East Basset	West Russell	Cocoes
Wheal Leisure	Gonemena	Colonial Gold
Wheal Grenville	Trelawny	Nouveau Monde
North Basset		

Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**MINES.**—This description of property is fast rising in public estimation, and is assuming its proper position in the rank of other public securities. The increased demand for metals, and the improvement in machinery and science, tend to the more profitable working of mines now than at any previous period. Good and safe mining property may be bought to pay the purchaser from 15 to 20 per cent. per annum. The dividends are declared and paid promptly either every two or three months, and the influx of capital which mining adventure is attracting, renders this security, when well selected, readily convertible. These remarks do not apply to the host of spurious schemes daily thrust upon the market, but only to the bona fide adventures which are under the management of miners and capitalists of tried experience and known respectability. Every information afforded and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms.—James Stevens Tripp and Co., Mining Offices, Lombard-street Chambers, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

**MR. RYE** is a BUYER in the following MINES, viz.:—West Providence, Gonemena, Mendip Hills, Tremayne, Treviskey and Barrier, Trevelyan, West Caradon, and Craddock Moor.—Mining Offices, 77, Old Broad-street, Established 12 years.

**MR. GEORGE CARNE, DEALER IN STOCKS AND SHARES,** 28, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

**MR. GEORGE EDWARD FENTON, MINING SHARE BROKER,** No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

**MR. LEEAN** is now IN WALES, INSPECTING some VALUABLE MINERAL GROUND near Conway and Bangor, and, doubtless, will succeed in securing one or more promising sets. He is expected to return to London next week.—No. 76, King William-street, Nov. 10, 1852.

**MR. RICH. BATLEY, MINE AGENT, of 14, UNION COURT** OLD BROAD STREET, has BUSINESS to TRANSACT in the following MINES:—vra, Devon Burra Burra, East Crowndale, Imperial Brazilian, Meavy Consols, North Vale of Towy, North Basset, Rix Hill, Rocks and Trevelyan, West Caradon, West Wh. Alfred, West Wh. Fanny, Wheal Bazel, Trevalack (St. Ives).

**MESSRS. MOLYNEUX and CO., 114, BISHOPS-GATE STREET** WITHIN, opposite CROSBY HALL CHAMBERS, and 10, BUCKINGHAM-STREET, ADELPHI.—Offices of the Wheal Fortune (South Tawton), Great Wheal Tonkin (Callington), Wheal Henry (Paul, Cornwall), Fursdon Manor Mine (South Tawton, Devon), &c.

**BURTON MUMFORD and SON, No. 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, MINING COMMISSION BROKERS,** are instructed by their principals to TRANSACT BUSINESS in the following DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES:—Alfred Consols, Brewer, Clive, Cwm Darren, Devon Kapunda, East Setaon and Maude, Great Wheal Alfred, Herodfoot, Lelant Consols, Mary Ann, Merilyn, Neptune, South Caradon, Speedwell, South of Scotland, Trevelyan, Tremayne, Trevelyan, Wheal Neptune, and Wheal Setaon.

**WANTED.—AN AGENCY** in the town of SHEFFIELD, by a person who can DEVOTE the WHOLE of his TIME, and give first rate references; also security of his own to any amount required.—Apply, by letter, "G. D.," at the office of the Mining Journal, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**FORGE MANAGER.—WANTED,** at an extensive SHEET-IRON and TIN-PLATE WORKS, an EXPERIENCED PERSON, capable of superintending firemen, hollow fires, bar-iron, block plate, and sheet-iron mills. He must be well acquainted with the methods of manufacturing iron for sheets and tin-plates. None but a thoroughly experienced and practical man need apply.—Address, "W. L.," office of the Mining Journal, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO PRACTICAL IRON SMELTERS.—WANTED, a MANAGER** competent to SUPERINTEND the erection and subsequent working of IRON FURNACES. He must be thoroughly and practically conversant with the smelting of iron in all its details.—For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Gilkes, Wilson, and Co., Middlesbrough-on-Tees, Yorkshire.

**TO CIVIL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS.**—The ADVERTISER, having had much experience in SURVEYING, LEVELLING, LAYING DOWN RAILWAY CURVES, MEASURING EARTH-WORK, and MANAGING WORKMEN, is DESIROUS of an ENGAGEMENT.—Address (post paid), "O. P. Q.," 39, Warwick-street, Belgrave-road, Piccadilly.

**NEWCASTLE SAFETY-LAMP.**—The PRICES at which the NEW SAFETY-LAMP, invented by Dr. GLOVER and Mr. JOHN CAUL, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, can be supplied will shortly be advertised in the Mining Journal.

**FOR SALE, an entirely NEW BOILER,** now lying at Newport, Monmouthshire, made of best sheet shrapshire plates, 22 ft. long, 5 ft. 4 in. diameter, with a dome 2 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. diameter; and one tube the entire length, 2 ft. 6 in. diameter. This boiler is of the very best workmanship, was made for exportation, and HAS BEEN PROVED to 150 lbs. the square inch, to comply with the requirements of the Zollverein.—Apply to Mr. D. Lawrence, Pontypool, Monmouthshire.

**TO MINERS, WATER-WORKS COMPANIES, and OTHERS.**—TO BE SOLD, a NEW PUMPING ENGINE, equal in power to one with a cylinder of 42 in. diameter. It is well arranged, and the quality of the workmanship is good.—May be seen on application to P. R. Jackson, Salford Rolling-mills, Manchester.

**MINES TO LET.—TO BE LET, BY ROYALTY, ALL THE** MINES OF COAL and IRONSTONE under upwards of 100 acres of land, near the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Swindon, near Hinley, Staffordshire.—For particulars, apply to Mr. James Perry, Swindon; or Messrs. Caldwell and Canning, solicitors, Dudley.

**BOSCEAN TIN MINE, ST. JUST, CORNWALL.—THREE** (340th) PARTS, or SHARES, in this valuable MINE TO BE DISPOSED OF. It is anticipated very soon to pay dividends.—Apply to "F. F.," Mining Journal office, No. 26, Fleet-street, London.—Nov. 11, 1852.

**NANTLLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.**—The COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT have much satisfaction in STATING to the shareholders, that the WORKS at the QUARRIES are NOW IN ACTIVE OPERATION; that slate may be immediately expected in the market; and that orders to a considerable extent have already been received for the same.

JAMES BACON, Purser.

32, Moorgate-street.

**NORTH BRITAIN BURRA BURRA COPPER MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ALLOTMENT OF SHARES in this company has been COMPLETED; and, from the numerous applications, the committee have, with much difficulty, appropriated a limited number to each, as far as circumstances would admit; and those who do not receive an allotment, will consider this a sufficient apology, from the small number of shares to be issued. The letters will be posted forthwith.

By order of the Committee, Offices, 5, New London-st., Fenchurch-st., London. WM. NYE, Secretary.

**STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS.**—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

AGENTS.—Messrs. JOHNSON, 104, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned, ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopgate Foundry, Skinner-street.



## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINING COMPANY.

At a general quarterly meeting of shareholders, held at the office, in Austin's lane, on Monday, the 8th inst.,—JOHN SMITH, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. A. McKENZIE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, the minutes of the last, which were confirmed, together with the following reports of the committee and agents:—

The committee, in presenting their report to the shareholders, beg to observe that at the last meeting the Pembroke Mine was in for the 60 ft. level, and the East Crinnis to the depth of 50 fms., and that the works were being carried on with the greatest vigour. The committee beg to remind the shareholders that a vast amount of money was expended by the former proprietors in working these mines—no less than 51 shafts having been sunk, the deepest of which being 135 fathoms. The shareholders will, therefore, easily understand that, in resuming works of such magnitude, a very considerable outlay was required for the erection of suitable machinery. In accordance with the opinions expressed by eminent mining authorities, that the Pembroke and East Crinnis Mines were deserving a further trial, two pumping-engines of 70 and 80-in. cylinders have been erected on the two principal shafts of the mines, with pumps, pitwork, &c., a 24-in. drawing engine, with crusher and capstan attached, a 22-in. drawing engine also, with crusher. A large water-wheel for stamping is in course of erection, smiths and carpenters' shops, store-houses, count-house, &c.: 26 shafts have been put in complete order, and 90 shafts are now being worked. Every thing done for the future working of these extensive mines. The shareholders, by referring to the statement of accounts laid before them, will find that the committee of management have advanced nearly 5000l. towards defraying part of the existing liabilities; and, in order to liquidate the whole, recommend a call of 1l. per share, to be made payable by two instalments of 10s., on or before the 20th inst.; and the remaining 10s. on or before the 20th December next. The committee, in conclusion, have to report that the mines will shortly be in the most perfect working order, and that ample profit must be the result of their spirited outlay.

## CAPT. JOHN LYLE'S REPORT.

Nov. 6.—At Pembroke, we are driving the 48 ft. level east of the Garden shaft, where the level is 7 feet wide, composed of spar, white iron, and mundle, with the stones of copper ore, and a very fine appearance of quartz, mundle, and stones of ore. In the 58 ft. level, driving east of Carlyn's shaft, the level is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore and mundle, and very promising. At East Crinnis, in the 50 ft. level, east of Smith's shaft, the level is 2 ft. wide, with a large quantity of mundle, and the ground very much improved. In the 60 fathom level east the level is 3 ft. wide, with a large quantity of mundle, and the ground more favourable for driving. In the 90 ft. level east the level is 2 ft. wide, with a very favourable appearance, composed of very good stones of ore, intermixed with mundle. We are driving a cross-cut south from the above shaft in the 60 ft. level, to intersect Thomas's level, and any others that are standing to the south. Davy's shaft we are sinking perpendicularly, and intend to continue it down to the 25 fathom level; at that point we shall drive a cross-cut south, to cut Pembroke level, and the large level which is in the lane. At Gill's shaft, we are driving a cross-cut south in the 40 ft. level, to cut Thomas's level; and other side levels. Also driving a cross-cut in the 60 fathom level south, to cut Thomas's level to the west of the slide. In the 60 ft. level, driving east on the course of a south level, the level is 18 in. wide, with good spots of ore throughout. In the 90 ft. level, driving east on the level, the level is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, beautiful spar, and most promising appearance. At Bellinger's shaft, we are driving the 50 ft. level cross-cut north, to cut the level; the ground is very much improved, and we expect to cut the level in the course of this month. At Rundell's shaft, in the 70 ft. level west, on the south level, the level is small; in the 70 ft. level west, on Phillips's level, the level is also small; in the 70 ft. level west, on the level, the level is 18 in. wide, producing about 1 ton of ore per ft.; we have had a stone of ore from this level assayed, which produced 25 per cent. In the 80 ft. level, driving west on Phillips's level, the level is 1 ft. wide. In the 90 ft. level we are driving a cross-cut south, to cut side levels; and also in the 30 ft. level we have a cross-cut north, to intersect the north levels. At Hunter's shaft, we are driving the 30 ft. level west; the level is 18 inches wide, a beautiful gossan. Thomas's shaft is sinking under the 20 ft. level; we are also sinking a winze on Thomas's south level under the 20 ft. level on its course, where it is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore and mundle. The level driving west in the 30 ft. level, on Thomas's level, is 2 ft. wide, with good stones of ore. We have no good courses of ore as yet to report on, but I am happy to say we have a very great improvement in the appearance of different levels, and it is only reasonable to expect courses of ore in several of the levels shortly. Our tribute pitches throughout the mine, and never look better, as at this time, and the ore continues to raise more than we expected, and of better quality than any we have yet had. We have now at surface and underground, as near as we can judge, 40 tons of ore broken. We have completed the plunger-lift in the 90 ft. level at Carlyn's shaft, and have sent down the bottom of it to the 90 ft. level at Truscott's, and hope next week to complete the lift in this shaft also, in a very few days after which we shall see the bottom of the mine. After this month the amount of our merchants' bills will considerably fall off, and our principal expenditure will be in the underground operations, driving the levels, sinking shafts, &c.

Mr. W. RAIN (one of the auditors) read the financial statement, as follows:—

To balance last account	£ 29 17 6
Received for ore sold in September	387 15 4
October loan from committee	3000 0 0
Cash in anticipation of call from the committee	1659 10 0
Nov. 4.—Cash received for calls	2185 10 0
Nov. 4.—Cash received for calls	£ 2732 12 10
Nov. 4.—Labour cost	1188 5 8
Oct. 4.—Committee for loan	2000 0 0
August labour cost	1170 14 9
September ditto	1244 7 3
Merchants' bills, list	1487 1 0
Duchy of Cornwall for rent	50 0 0
Balance at bankers	132 4 0
Balance brought down	132 4 0
Nov. 4.—Ore sold	692 6 0
Balance against the mine	778 9 1
Due to committee for loan	3000 0 0
Committee in anticipation of call	1659 10 0
Merchants' bills unpaid	3952 9 1

Mr. GEORGE SMITH moved that the accounts be received and approved of.

Mr. WEST seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN stated that he had recently paid the mine his first visit, and regretted he had not done so a year ago. As an original shareholder, he could congratulate himself and brother-adventurers in possessing a large and valuable property, extending over 487 acres of mineral ground, wherein they had operations going forward in 26 shafts, besides the numerous levels and other workings. They had certainly met with considerable impediments in getting through chokes, &c.; but they had conquered so far as to see the 90 ft. level at both the engine-shafts, and hoped to reach the bottoms within a month, when he would advise every shareholder to visit the concern. They were progressing in every way satisfactorily; a little more patience and money were all that were needed to bring the concern into a profitable state of working. They joined the great and profitable mine of Par Consols, which was 97 fathoms deeper than Pembroke and East Crinnis. Mr. Bellinger, Mr. James Reid, and Mr. Hunter had been on the mines more recently than himself, and would state the opinion they individually entertained of them.

Mr. BELLINGER said that he had been underground there on several occasions, and felt certain the agents had done their best for the concern, considering the difficulties they had to contend with and conquer. He had been down to the 90 ft. level with Mr. Hunter, and considered the pitches working to be looking well; but the shareholders must trust to making discoveries in the new and unopened ground, but in the old backs. A vast quantity of tinwork was, therefore, progressing, particularly in the direction towards Par Consols, and in one part, only a gun-shot distance. He was aware, from the onset, that it would take a vast sum of money to fully develop the concern; and he never had a higher opinion of the result than at the present moment.

Mr. JAMES REID observed that neither of the gentlemen had been deputed to pay a visit to the mines, but, holding as he did so large a stake in it (double that of any one else), he made up his mind to go down and see all that was doing prior to the present meeting, and he could assure them that all surface work was complete, no more money would require to be laid out in erections there, but all devoted to explorations below by driving levels into new ground. The company's sets were three times the magnitude of those that worked the concern, and he doubted not they would be amply rewarded for all their outlay. The money would be judiciously expended, not in taking about the old backs, but in bringing up the ore to market in the cheapest and best manner possible.

Mr. HUNTER spoke to the same effect; observing that, from the extraordinary number of levels driving on tinwork, he was daily in expectation of hearing they had cut into a good course of ore.

Mr. WM. REID proposed that a call of 1l. per share be made—one moiety payable on the 20th Nov., and the other on the 20th Dec. All parties present at the last quarterly meeting must have been prepared for this; and he felt pleasure, as one of the auditors, in stating that the company had always been in the habit of making calls for the supplies, and taking the discount. The present call was to enable them to continue so good a practice.

Mr. WEST seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH rose to impress on the committee the necessity of using the greatest economy. He had been told on a former occasion that more money would be required, and now 10,240l. was asked for to free them from liabilities. It was quite evident, although they were reported to be looking well so far, still there was no certainty as to any large amount of actual returns. They continued to hear of levels being cut 3 and 4 ft. wide, leading only to prospective results, and he felt satisfied that the honourable gentlemen forming the committee, although they held two-thirds of the concern, were not in reality more experienced in mining operations than the general body of the shareholders were. He felt perfectly satisfied in his own mind that they had experienced considerable disappointment already, that earlier results had not been accomplished; therefore, he would suggest to the committee that a practical underground agent, of undoubted judgment, and quite independent of the concern, should once a month visit the various workings below, and give his unbiased opinion thereof. This could not incur a serious expense, and would be a guarantee that the operations were properly directed. Upon consultation with Captain John Lyle, it might happen he was occasionally in error, and if not, so much the better would his judgment be esteemed—in fact, this would relieve him from part of the responsibility, and could be received in no other way but favourably on his part, especially when the magnitude of the workings were taken into due consideration. He would further suggest, that one member of the committee should make a point of being on the mine monthly, rather than, as heretofore, two or three of them making a visit quarterly; the same expense would do, and the business be better looked after. He could watch with a sedulous eye, and cause estimates to be made monthly of the work proposed to be effected and the expense attending it, and what portion would be met by sales of produce from time to time. This was far better than referring to what the mines had done in former workings, and placing reliance entirely on doing as well for the time to come. Private enterprise was more successful in mining than public companies. The former measure the extent of their work by their means, and they should do the same, as far as they were able.

Mr. BELLINGER followed to the same effect, concluding that two agents would be better and more effectual than one; he would, therefore, recommend that two be appointed to accompany Capt. Lyle underground every sitting day. A long discussion ensued, which terminated in the following resolution, proposed by Mr. BELLINGER, and seconded by Mr. GEORGE SMITH:—That the committee be requested to appoint

one or more inspecting agent, to visit and inspect the mines, in conjunction with Capt. Lyle, on each sitting-day, whose duty it shall also be to assist and agree in the selection, and to report fully to the committee thereon, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to questions put by a PROPRIETOR, stated that six underground agents were employed on the mines, and that the committee were allowed 20 guineas for visiting the concern bi-monthly.

Mr. JAMES REID observed that it was most important that the accounts should be examined upon the mine prior to paying the money, and that one of the committee might, therefore, regularly attend the monthly pay.

Mr. TAYLOR, and several other shareholders, concurring in this opinion, it was moved by Mr. GEORGE SMITH and seconded by Mr. WEST, that Mr. James Reid be earnestly requested to attend at the monthly pay-days on the mine, and see the foregoing resolutions carried out in such way as he may deem fit, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. REID thanked them for the confidence placed in him, and would make a point of doing so at the next pay-day, and then arranging what might seem best for their future government; and if unable to continue doing so monthly, he would, at least, so arrange matters as to lay a good foundation, so that the work should be easy for his successor. He would first satisfy his own mind, and then take such steps as might seem desirable.

Mr. BELLINGER rose with great pleasure, congratulating the shareholders on the unanimous and amicable way the meeting had terminated, which was owing to the confidence placed in the energy and ability which the chairman and committee had displayed in conducting the concern, and the straightforward manner they had acted from the commencement, in paying cash for everything and taking discount, which inspired confidence in the breast of every one interested in the adventure; he would, therefore, propose a cordial vote of thanks to them.

The CHAIRMAN, Mr. LE CHASE, and Mr. BELLINGER, all concurred in acclamation. The CHAIRMAN returned suitable thanks on behalf of himself and the committee.

Mr. JOHN MARSHALL proposed a vote of thanks to Messrs. W. Reid and W. Stuart, for their zeal and attention in auditing the accounts.

Mr. GEORGE SMITH seconded it, and it was carried unanimously.

Mr. W. REID returned thanks for himself and Mr. Stuart. It had ever been their study to produce the accounts in the plainest and simplest manner, and were happy they had met the approval of the shareholders.—The meeting then separated.

## ARUNDELL UNITED COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The second bi-monthly meeting of adventurers was held at the offices, Chancery-lane, on Thursday last, the 11th inst.

JOSEPH CARY, Esq., in the chair.

The minutes at the former meeting having been read and confirmed, the report of the deputation selected to visit the mines, according to a resolution adopted by the finance committee, was then submitted to the meeting. A deputation, consisting of three members of the committee, attended by the secretary and purser, had visited the mines, and remained at Ashburton several days, for the purpose of investigating the state and prospects of the property, and of ascertaining, so far as they were enabled, the truth and correctness of the statements made respecting it. A secondary object of their visit was the completion of the arrangements regarding the lease of the sets, as directed by the committee. The result of the visit was reported by the deputation as highly satisfactory. The arrangements for the extension of the lease of set No. 1 to 28 years, at 1-20th dues, with the option of 7, 14, and 21 years additional, had been secured to by Mr. Amery, the freeholder, and completed by him. Mr. Amery had also agreed to grant the lease of the sets Nos. 2 and 3, in which favourable mining indications were also reported. The deputation had visited the workings, and carefully inspected the operations in progress. They could not but personally inspect the Arundell lode, by reason of the water then in the shaft having accumulated, the deputation not considering it of sufficient importance to warrant the expense and delay of emptying the shaft, as the information of Mr. Amery the freeholder, who informed the deputation he had personally inspected the shaft and the lode, corroborated in every respect the statements before made by the captain, and to which the working miners also added their testimony, that the lode was 30 ft. wide, and improving in proportion to depth; and that there was also a leader of black ore about 6 in. wide. A large quantity of gossan and ore was at the surface of the shaft, from which the deputation had large specimens broken and sent to the company's office, which were presented to the meeting and examined, and excited much interest. The deputation had also inspected William's and Watson's shafts, which they reported as being well timbered and in good working condition, and active operations going on in sinking. The smiths' shop, counting-house, and other necessary buildings, were also in complete repair and state of efficiency. The deputation further informed the meeting that the opinions regarding the mine of the working miners were most favourable, and that several of them, and also Mr. Amery's servants, applied for shares. The deputation had obtained from the miners their voluntary statements and opinions as to the mine, in the presence of Capt. Michael Stephens, and had also requested Capt. Stephens to give his public opinion and advice as to the present state of the mining operations; the deputation presented to the meeting the further opinion of Capt. Stephens, and the statements of the miners. The deputation then adverted to the system pursued by Mr. Amery, in exercising his gratuitous supervision of the mines. The evil attendant on paying the miners at a public-house had been entirely avoided by the kind consideration of Mr. Amery, in paying all wages at his residence, in his own hall. In accordance with the expressed wishes of the miners, for the establishment of a library, Mr. Amery had kindly offered a room for the purpose, and consented to undertake the charge and care of the books; and it was proposed to the meeting that the company should make a grant in furtherance of the object, for which 5l. were voted. The subject of the Benevolent Fund was then brought to the notice of the meeting, and 10l. 10s. further subscribed by several shareholders present, thus making a sum of more than 100l. already available in aid of sick and distressed miners, or their families, connected with the Arundell Mines.

Votes of thanks were then unanimously passed to the gentlemen of the deputation for their exertions and valuable services; also to Mr. Amery and his lady.

From the cost-sheet, it appeared that the whole capital of 5000l. was paid up, and the costs paid to the end of October, leaving a balance in hand of 4249l. 9s. 2d.

The following report from the agent (Capt. Williams) was read:—

Nov. 9.—Our survey-day being on Saturday last, I set the adit level to drive by six miners and a labourer, to drive away the stuff fms., or the month, at 4l. 15s. per fm. Since the last meeting, considerable improvement has taken place here in driving, and another lode has been cut, which holds out good promise of being productive of copper when seen at a deeper point. Our operations are during the past week have been devoted to boring a hole from surface to our adit level, for the purpose of ventilation, which is now being completed, and the men are now preparing to go on sinking William's shaft. The extraordinary and unerring indications of mineral wealth already discovered in this mine presents a most eligible opportunity for the advantageous investment of capital, with the speedy prospect of realising a very large return at a comparatively small expenditure. There are already two lodes being gone through in the adit level, independent of the great champion lode, which, from its immense size, and the extraordinary quality of the ores, together with the important features of the surrounding strata, is pronounced by practical miners to be one of the most promising lodes ever seen. We cannot do better than continue working the adit in connection with the shaft with as much speed as possible, the more so because of the favourable position of the ground. A small capital here will do more than in most other situations; and I have no hesitation in stating, that no mine I have ever seen holds out a better prospect of large returns from a small outlay than this mine.

## CAWSON HILL MINING COMPANY.

At the first general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Sir JAMES ANDERSON, in the chair.

Mr. MATTHEW JOHNSTON, the purser, read the notice convening the meeting, the following report from Capt. Moyle and Gidley, and the financial statement.

Nov. 1.—Since the commencement of our working the mine, we have taken up two shallow adits, one on the north part of the set and the other on the south, and have driven them about 120 fms. each; these adits are cross-cut levels; by driving these levels we have cut through several east and west lodes of the most promising appearance for producing a rich deposit of mineral at a shallow depth. In driving the south adit level to the northward, we cut through two east and west lodes and two north and south ones, all of them containing most promising matrix for rich deposits, upon sinking a few fathoms on their course, the component parts are gossan, with good stones of tin and some rich spots of grey and black oxide of copper. In the north and south lodes, cut in the adit, we had some good tin-stuff, and some small particles of lead ore; besides the east and west and north and south lodes we have cut in the adit, we have cut two counter lodes running about south-east and north-west, and upon the junction of these lodes we have met with some beautiful stones of tin, also yellow and grey copper ore. In our north adit we have cut three large lodes, running east and west, averaging in size about 6 ft. wide, their component parts are gossan and tin, oxide of iron, and some spots of copper mixed with the priar, spar, and floukan. We have also cut three north and south lodes in this adit, which have just the same appearance as the east and west lodes; these east and west lodes, I may observe, are supposed to be those of the Wheel Fortune, and about which we consider there can be no doubt. The north and south lodes before mentioned are the Manor Lead Mine lodes, which join on the north side of our set. We have opened on many others in the set by shodding pits, one of which is from 16 to 20 feet wide, producing some very good spots of tin and copper; this has only been opened on to the depth of 4 ft. from the surface. We have a great number of lodes in our set, which you will see marked upon the plan, all of which are embedded in a beautiful decomposed granite, which is a very favourable indication for making rich courses of grey copper ore in depth. All of these courses carry tin on their backs, which is a sure indication of good courses of copper in depth, as proved by all the best mines in Cornwall—viz., the Wheel Fortune, the Wheel Basset, Wheel Frances, and many other mines in the neighbourhood; which, in the same stage, had precisely similar indications, and which have, in confirmation of the opinions of geologists and experienced miners, proved most productive. There is another feature we must not overlook—viz., the decomposed granite from which can be obtained first-rate china-clay, by washing it and making some reservoirs for the settlement of the water. There is not better clay to be found in Cornwall; while washing this clay, we shall at the same time be streaming for tin, which we have no doubt will pay largely, for when our machinery is erected for streaming our tin-stuff, we shall extract the tin and procure the clay at the same time. In closing our remarks, we cannot but state that if this mine or mines be worked in a proper and judicious manner, it must, in our opinion, prove a lasting and most productive undertaking.

## GENERAL STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

Shares issued	£ 382 0 0
First deposit on 250 shares sold	62 10 0
Deposits now due	£ 36 10 0
Ditto payable at future periods	129 15 0
Shares in agents' hands	71 0 0
Salaries paid from April 12 to November 6, 1852	14 18 0
Rent of office, from April 1 to October 5	21 0 0
Advertising account, as per bills delivered	22 12 11
Postage, newspapers, and carriage of parcels	9 17 2
Brokerage	13 5 3
Cash remitted to mine during May, June, and July	10 0 0
Ditto in August and September	10 13 2
Cash due by J. Ault, 184 lods, (less commission, &c., 3l. 11s.)	14 19 0
On account of stationery, &c.; carriage of specimens, 24 lods	5 2 10
	£ 361 14 4

## Leaving balance

£ 32 10 8

The CHAIRMAN observed, that what had been read so well explained the present position of the company, that it required but few remarks from him; he felt great pleasure in congratulating the shareholders on the satisfactory prospects; and as Capt. Moyle was present to explain or answer questions, he would ask him what the expenditure for the next quarter was likely to be?

Capt. MOYLE observed, that he should advise them to walk before they ran. The concern was as yet in an infant state, and although they had already met with several lodes at the adit level, there were so many others to cut and open on, that no correct idea could be formed where the proper place to sink a shaft would be; he would, therefore, advise driving the adits for two months, and then cross-cut if necessary. Meanwhile he would try some experiments on the china-clay and tin streaming—the prospects were exceedingly promising, and if he had formed a correct opinion, by the meeting in March the returns would meet one-half of the expenditure, if not more. When the operations were completed he expected to meet all. A small smith's shop was required at once, and would not cost above 10l.; it would not only answer for repairing tools in, but serve for the men to change and dry their clothes in. The indications at surface were exceedingly good for tin and china-clay, but his opinion was 20 fms. deeper would show a good course of copper ore. They had six men underground, the cost would be 30l. per month for labour, &c.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion, "That the report and accounts now produced be received and adopted, and circulated amongst the shareholders"—carried unanimously. He then observed, that he entirely approved of the course proposed by Capt. Moyle, when he was prepared to point out the spot where a shaft ought to be sunk, and sink it at once, meantime the expenditure would be judiciously laid out in underground explorations and making discoveries. He spoke as an original promoter of the concern, and he had not sold any part of his shares. It was his full intention, prior to the next meeting, to go down upon the mine, and see what progress they had made there, and he doubted not he should return with a satisfactory report thereof.

A SHAREHOLDER enquired whether the machinery alluded to meant that necessary for a quick return of tin ore, china-clay, &c., and what might be the estimated expense?

Capt. MOYLE would first advise three months before deciding on any. They had the command of abundance of water for every purpose, and could erect a 40-foot wheel, 8 ft. over the breast, complete for 250l.

The CHAIRMAN remarked, that they had 80 shareholders resident in the country; although only one was present, he represented a great many, and would acquaint those resident in his locality of all that occurred at this meeting, and a copy of the *Mining Journal* would be sent to each by Saturday's post. Hitherto Capt. Moyle, Mr. Gidley, the manager, and Mr. Johnston, the purser, had served the company without charging anything for remuneration; all the expenditure had been in paying the men, office rent, &c.—no money had been thrown away. He thought now was the proper time to offer them some remuneration. There was one feature that he liked in this concern—that of not getting into debt, but as money came in laying it out on the mine. Mr. HOWELL then called the attention of the meeting to an offer which was made by a gentleman of extensive mining knowledge and business, who proposed to take 250 of the shares at par, provided he had the option of taking a similar number within a given period. It was desirable to have the benefit of his superior talent, and it only required the sanction of the meeting to be effected.

Several shareholders expressed their approval, and the committee were authorised to act accordingly: 4l. 4s. per month was voted to Capt. Moyle, 4l. 4s. per month to the purser, and 2l. 2s. per month to Mr. Gidley, the manager. The rules and regulations were read and confirmed. Quarterly meetings are to be held in the months of March, June, September, and December, 1853, of which the shareholders are to have seven days' clear notice; and during the regular hours of business the reports, with statements of the financial position of the company, to be open for the inspection of the shareholders. These arrangements terminated the business of the meeting, when a vote of thanks was passed to Sir James Anderson, for his able conduct in the chair.

## AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P., in the chair.

After the advertisement convening the meeting had been read, and the minutes of the last meeting adopted and confirmed, Mr. VIAN (the secretary) read the directors' report, of which the following is an abstract:—

The directors hoped to have been able to meet the shareholders, and present a report of more rapid progress in the accomplishment of the object for which the company was formed. The directors had secured the services of Mr. James Hepburn as managing director, and Mr. Melville Attwood had been appointed mining engineer. It was not necessary to enter into a lengthy detail of the steps taken by Mr. Hepburn, in consequence of Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co. being unable to give him immediate possession of the mine in the absence of Mr. Wright, the partner who managed this branch of business of the firm. A person, named Chiles, formerly employed by Mr. Jackson on the Agua Fria Mine, having set up a claim thereto, it was thought advisable that Mr. Wright should himself deal with the difficulty, although Messrs. Palmer, Cook, and Co. had offered to buy off the claim. It was not, therefore, until Mr. Wright's return to California, and the arrival of the engineer, that possession was given. In the meantime, Mr. Wright had unexpectedly arrived in this country, and the directors availed themselves of the opportunity of introducing him to the proprietors on the 29th March last. They took advantage of his presence with that of Col. Fremont, to obtain an important modification of the royalty payable under the lease, and also additional power to work the Agua Fria vein as far as it may extend through the property claimed by Col. Fremont. The great drawback which has hitherto prevented the return from quartz mining which might reasonably have been expected has been the insufficient power of the machinery employed in its reduction, and probably the unskillful modes of amalgamation adopted at the mines. Tin engines, crushing mills, and stamps, are at the most powerful description, capable of crushing upwards of 200 tons of quartz per day. The engines were constructed by the firm of Messrs. James Watt and Co., and the crushing-mills by Messrs. John Taylor and Sons: there can be no doubt of their superiority to the machinery previously in use in that country. The whole was dispatched on the 15th May last, and the directors hope shortly to hear of its safe arrival. The report of Mr. Attwood stated the mine was of more than average quality. The position of the mine is good as regards roads, and heavy weights of from 4 to 5 tons can be got to the mine at this season of the year. There is sufficient fuel within a mile or two of the mine, as well as suitable wood for buildings and other erections. There are several small springs, but not sufficient at this season (August) of the year to enable them to wash the waste stone, and feed the engines. A larger supply might be obtained by sinking a well or two, but no working operations, unless the mine proved very rich, could be carried on during the season. A further and more complete report has been promised; but by a letter, dated 12th Sept., received by the last mail, the manager and engineer had availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the northern mines with advantage. From the statement of accounts, it would be seen that 45,000l. of the capital is most satisfactorily invested, and yielding a favourable rate of interest, until it is required for the purpose of working the mine. The directors did not feel themselves in a position to speak more decidedly as to the future prospects of the company, but they would leave the shareholders to judge for themselves, remarking only that, although the success of quartz mining for gold still remains undecided, the company is likely to be one of the first to make the experiment, under the favourable auspices of an available capital, powerful machinery, and an able engineer.

The CHAIRMAN observed, he wished he could have met them under more favourable auspices; the report they had to present was, certainly, very meagre, and he could have wished the meeting had been delayed until some more decided course had been brought forward; as it was, according to the Deeds of Settlement, they were obliged to have a meeting at this period of the year. The general richness of the auriferous deposits no one doubted, and he saw no reason for changing the opinions he had always expressed. He should, therefore, conclude with moving the adoption of the report.

Mr. GREEN observed, that when they had their meeting in March last they had Mr. Wright there, and he wished he had been there that day, for he would have spoken just as openly against him now as he did then. Some persons to whom he had shown the prospectus, had said that never had there been such a dangerous prospectus issued by any company. The American gold mine had been discovered in the hands of one on the 12th inst., which was stated to be worth 20,000l., and would realise enough in a year to pay off one-fourth of the national debt. Since the year 1824 they had known that prospectors had been "Noddies," but he trusted the directors were not "Doodles." Col. Fremont had in no case acted right to any of the gold mining companies with which he had been connected.

Mr. GEORGE CLIVE stated that there had been some mistake; the shareholders had not given 33,000l. for the mine, but about 6000l. had been paid for preliminary expenses and specimens, and 33,000 shares had been allotted, which was the sum of the directors. It had been asked whether it was not a pity that the property was not in their own hands? To this remark he would simply say, that in new countries there was not that plethora of capital which was generally found in old countries; and hence the reason why so many projects had been brought out in the English market. As regarded Mr. Jackson, a gentleman whose name he was not at liberty here to mention, but who was highly connected with the Stock-Exchange, had given him the highest testimonials of his character. He was ready to admit that they had not, previous to starting the company, made investigations in California, but they must say the strictest inquiries had been made in this country. The directors were not at all kept in the office by any explanations any of the gentlemen who would call there; he entertained the same opinion of Mr. Wright as before, and had no doubt of their ultimate prosperity.

A SHAREHOLDER inquired if Mr. Wright had given a bond, as he stated he would for 6000l., if he could not give the company possession of the mine?

Mr. CLIVE replied, that the bond given was to the amount of 9000l.

Mr. HAGGARD stated that he had dined with Mr. Jackson, General Wallbridge, and Mr. Wright, who had all given different opinions.

A SHAREHOLDER asked if it was not in the office of Mr. Haggard's father the assay had been made? and he would likewise wish to know if they had possession of the property?—Mr. CLAY, M.P., did not think it advisable to enter into particulars at present, but they had possession of the mines.

A SHAREHOLDER said he observed from the report that the superintendents were examining the northern mine. Was it the intention of the directors to further increase their property?—Mr. CLIVE said the superintendents had received instructions until the arrival of the machinery to make themselves acquainted with the country, so that they might, if desirable, further extend their operations.

Mr. HARRISON seconded the adoption of the report, which was unanimously carried. Mr. SCROVING proposed, and Mr. BLACK seconded, that Col. Clifford, M.P., who retired from the direction, should be elected a trustee, in the place of Sir Walter Farquhar, resigned.—Sir Robert Price was then re-elected, and Professor Ansted was elected a director in place of Colonel Clifford, M.P. The number of directors if they resolved should be increased to seven: it having been found that the present number was insufficient to form a quorum on several occasions.—A sum not exceeding 100l. each was placed at the disposition of the directors, to be awarded to the widows of three men who had died in the service of the company, from fever and cholera.—A sum of 10l. 10s. the lowest annual remuneration, was voted to the auditors (Messrs. Fenwick and Judd), who were unanimously re-elected; the directors refusing any remuneration until the mine was in work.

A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman and directors.—The several resolutions having been carried, and cordially responded to, the meeting separated.

**NORTH OF IRELAND MINING COMPANY.**—The directors are, we understand, in negotiation with some eminent firms to grant licences for the formation of iron and other establishments on a large scale on their property. Several mines and pits are now at work, and it is solely to the development of these that the directors propose, at present, to confine their operations. Although, from the geological formation of the country, little machinery will be required for mining purposes, yet the district in the company's possession is so large that to work it efficiently their capital will be required for the purposes to which it is subscribed. There are varieties of freestone, as well as china-clays, including the purest kind of kaolin, of the quality to produce the finest porcelain, every variety of iron ore, and coal, and limestone, in the vicinity. A pier or harbour will be formed, at the most advantageous site for the exportation of the minerals raised, while the completion of the railway to Ballynally will place the district in communication with all the important towns of the north of Ireland. The country is now being colonised by the Scotch, remains in possession of the descendants of the original settlers, and is a fertile and well-settled land, and from those agrarian outrages which unfortunately prevent the investment of capital in some other parts of Ireland.



## Original Correspondence.

## THE STEAM-JET, AND ITS ASSAILANTS.

Sir,—“One of the Institute,” who so strongly expressed his opinion against the steam-jet, tells us that he and his brother-viewers of their Institute are about examining and passing their formal judgment on it. Now, the readers of the *Mining Journal* will judge of the value of such a judgment, when they remember that most of the leading members of the Institute have already pronounced upon it before parliamentary committees, in publications, and elsewhere. These jurymen, or, as I fancy they prefer being called, judges of this Institute, so composed, having then given judgment, are now, according to “One of the Institute,” about to take the merits of the case into consideration, and institute an investigation. Admirable investigators—just and impartial searchers after truth! First condemn, and then pretend to try. Fortunately for the life and property of the mines, a higher and more disinterested tribunal will eventually adjudicate on this and other important subjects with which they are connected.

This Institute, as it has been pleased ridiculously to call itself, which arrives at conclusions without instituting inquiries, and at facts that never existed, except as the creations of disordered prejudices, it is hoped will not effect any such wonderful results as the last combination of the northern coal trade.

The restriction of science in the mines will not, it is hoped, be a parallel to the former restriction of the vend by the same parties, and, perhaps, finish what the other left undone. Why the officers of mines, with their holoocausts of British subjects, should demand to have those mines left to their destructive practices, while the chartered and guided by the power of the State, the world has yet to learn.

Any ostentatious association of men, combined for the defence of practices that scatter death and destruction in their course, and which society and the law already look on with suspicion, will not be allowed to stand between the Legislature and its duties. It will only extend dissatisfaction, and arm legislation with power. Such association, however named, and whatever its professions, is taking the course that was anticipated of placing its small obstructions before the contemplated ameliorations of Parliament and the Government. It is, however, painful to observe that any support and countenance from any officers of Government: their false policy is taking from their friends the means of serving them.

“One of the Institute” seems to feel great disgust at the four years’ successful operation with the steam-jet at Seaton Delaval, and he pronounces it “stale.” Had it, I presume, worked equally well for twice four years, it would have become “sour.” Mr. Forster in the north, and Mr. Darlington in the south, men of the highest character, practical and experienced viewers, strong in honour, and in truth unimpeachable, their names towers of strength in the mines, have borne testimony, and their testimony is true, of the powerful results of the steam-jet upon the ventilation of mines.

Yet such a writer as “One of the Institute” will presume to doubt such testimony, though much of it was given on oath, because a few viewers cannot, or will not, see the effects of the steam-jet, or from some other still more ignominious cause, like the Irish Ribbonman, who shot his landlord, when two witnesses swore they saw him do it, said—“He could bring a hundred to swear they did not see him do it.” So in the face of such testimony on the operations of the jet, we are offered the opinion of 100 violent men who have never seen, or do not understand it, and, in the Irish fashion, are ready to swear a great fact out of existence.

Equally unfounded are the observations against Mr. Darlington’s ventilation by the jet, as will be shown by the fact that he has it at this moment in successful operation. But he who presumes to attack so recklessly the statements of another, of what nature are his own?

Look at this: He coolly asserts in his singular epistle, for what purpose is clear enough, “Let us pass across to Orrell Colliery, to which we are referred by the ‘Mines Engineer.’” Now, this is entirely contrary to fact. I never referred to Orrell Colliery at all; and then this “Institute” founded long arguments upon that false statement. This, too, with a letter at that moment before your readers; and yet that is the writer that talks of “daring references.” In his case there is a conglomeration of ideas and obtuseness of perception or recklessness of statement, that few besides “One of the Institute” would have displayed.

That is not all: It is again asserted that I invited an examination of the jet applied to the “Houses of Parliament.” This also is not fact. Whether Dr. Reid has refused the introduction of the jet into the House of Commons I do not know; but this I know that Dr. Reid, with a furnace upwards of 5 feet square, as large as in many mines, had the “House” so badly ventilated, that by a system of its own, who had already been benefited by the science of Mr. Gurney, this gentleman, the inventor of the steam-jet, was requested to examine and report on the state of its ventilation. The assertion, too, that “Sir Charles Barry has laid the jet on the shelf” for the House of Lords is equally unfounded. The jet was worked there to the last day of the session, and will, there can be no doubt, continue to be used by the distinguished architect of the Houses of Parliament. It is painful to pursue further such revolting details. When a witness denies, suppresses, or perverts the truth, he is driven from court, and his whole evidence is erased. The extinction of the fire at Drumpeir, when the fire could be really isolated, and where there were no local causes, and the disturbing process of extinction, as also in the case of the Ashley Collieries, has been as complete as the principles and deductions of science previously demonstrated. There can be no doubt of it, except in the curiously constructed minds of those who doubt truth, or deny it for their own purposes. Nor can there be any doubt, I repeat, except in similar minds, of the perfect success of the jet at Seaton Delaval, at Ince Hall, in mines, in factories, in buildings, in steam-jackets, and in locomotives, as a ventilating power.

No, neither he nor the “Institute,” can ever destroy truth; they may splinter their little weapons against it in their attempts to injure or destroy it, but like a thing of adamant it will remain unharmed and in its native strength. The resistance to science and truth has been marked in all ages. The Inquisition rewarded the sublime discoveries of Galileo in astronomy with imprisonment. The discovery of the circulation of the blood by Harvey was denied by nearly all the medical men of the day, though it could be proved at any moment in their own persons, and he was asserted to be insane. The discoveries of Jenner on vaccination was long resisted, and is still neglected by practical science, requiring an Act of Parliament to enforce it. When the various nations on the globe were to be saved, it was necessary to destroy, and then it murdered him. When religious reformers have appeared, their doctrines and themselves have been generally treated with contempt, or most inhuman cruelties have been perpetrated upon them,—so much do men love ancient error in preference to truth. When two Christian bishops went, not long ago, to teach truth to the New Zealanders, that practical society preferred the bishops to the truth, and made great efforts to catch them, for the purpose of eating them,—they had to fly for their lives. When winnowing machines were first introduced into Scotland, a convention of old women—a local “Institute”—declared them impious, and their projectors limbs of Satan, for the wind without the aid of the Almighty, and it proposed, like the Inquisition, to deprive the daring innovators of church privileges. So, when it was projected to introduce the steam-jet into the mines it was refused, and local institutions reviled those who sought to serve them. But, as Galileo said, “The world still moves.” Truth here, as elsewhere, will always become triumphant. A MINING ENGINEER.

## MR. GURNEY—SCIENCE IN MINING.

Sir,—The discussion which has been induced by the recent Report of the Committee of the House of Commons, and which has lately occupied a large space in your columns, has elicited much valuable information, and what is of greater consequence, has, in some measure, roused a spirit of inquiry among those to whom the management of mines is entrusted. Whatever may be the real merits of the steam-jet, and however decided opinions may be on its failures, as a means of mine ventilation, the mining community are most undoubtedly under great obligations to Mr. Gurney for his long-continued and well-meant efforts to serve them. And although these efforts may be unsuccessful in improving the ventilation by the steam-jet, yet the numerous inquiries he has instituted, and which have been made in consequence of his exertions to improve the ventilation of mines, has, to a very considerable extent, not only excited a desire for scientific information, but has also furnished a means of satisfying it. Numerous parliamentary and other reports bear ample evidence of this important fact, and to Mr. Gurney’s valuable services in the cause of humanity and progress. The recent advances which have been made in mining, and the great attention which is now paid by all intelligent engineers to those scientific principles upon the practical application of which the improvement of their art mainly depends, are among the first fruits of the labours of such men as Gurney, Mather, and others; and whether the scientific measure they advocate be ultimately successful or otherwise, they have done much good, and are well entitled to the gratitude of all interested, directly or indirectly, in mining operations.

Some of your correspondents seem to think that no good practical measure can result from the investigations and labours of scientific men; and to such a length do they carry their dislike to theory, as to say that the art of mining for coal is perfectly independent of science, and does not need any assistance from such a source. The folly and absurdity of such propositions are so manifest, as to carry with them their own refutation, and deserve no other notice than what may be found in the expressions of an unmitigated astonishment, that there should yet be found among the managers of mines, parties so famous, as not only to entertain these opinions, but to publish them! Were other evidence wanting, there is ample proof here that the mission of “The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge” has “ample room and scope enough” to do its errand, ere it ceases from its labours. It is difficult to conceive how men of even ordinary intelligence and observation can entertain such an opinion; and one knows not whether more to deplore the unfitness of such persons for the positions they occupy, or the state of the law, which permits the lives of hundreds of men to be placed in such safe keeping.

Others of your correspondents appear to forget that it is quite possible to unite practice with science, and that to be a good mining engineer it is absolutely essential to be well versed in some of the sciences, at least. This being so, is it not quite possible that the practical man may receive important and valuable information and suggestions from scientific men, even though such knowledge has been derived only from study and experimental philosophy? Such proffers of assistance ought to be welcomed with gratitude, instead of being treated with contumely and neglect. The present systems of mining are not so perfect as to be independent of such assistance; and the hazy and unscientific inquiries into the past and some guarantee for the future, in a matter of such vital importance, no little jealousy ought to be allowed to intervene between those who can give and those who need good advice. In the arts and manufactures science has effected much, when united with practice; and the artist, or manufacturer, gladly listens to the suggestions of scientific men, in the hope and reasonable expectation of deriving benefit therefrom. Why, then, should not a similar course be pursued by the managers of mines? and why should such continued efforts be made to exclude the light of sound knowledge, because it happens to be shed abroad by other means than the glimmer of a pit candle?

With such great and serious responsibilities as devolve on the engineer of a mine, one would think that few other incentives were needed to induce him to listen, at least willingly, to any scheme which contemplated the avoidance of accidents—which cause not only a fearful loss of life, but the destruction also of his employer’s property; but the experience has shown the insufficiency of such motives to induce improvement; and he ought not, therefore, to complain if the Legislature compel that attention to science and its principles which he voluntarily denies. J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

## GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLIDATED MINES.

Sir,—“A Subscriber” (Liverpool, Nov. 2), who writes in your Journal of last week, be a shareholder, and wishes for any information respecting the above mines to correct the erroneous opinion he has adopted, he can, in common with any other shareholder, obtain it at the offices of the company. BENNETT, CARR, AND CO. Mining Offices, 3, Moorgate-street, November 12.

## LEAD MINING AND ITS PROSPECTS IN THE KESWICK DISTRICT, CUMBERLAND.

Sir,—As it may perhaps give your readers some insight into the state of mining in this but little-known district, I shall be most happy to furnish you with a brief sketch of the state and prospects of the different mines now working in the immediate neighbourhood of Keswick. In the Keswick Mining Company’s set, which is the most extensively worked, there are three mines, in operation—viz.:

Brandy, on the margin of Derwentwater, was put to work in the year 1849, but, owing to the inefficiency of the water-power, little ground of consequence was opened till July, 1851, when a 20-in. cylinder condensing engine was put to work (the first steam engine in the neighbourhood), and the mine effectually drained. Since that the shaft has been sunk to 30 fms., and a level at that depth is being driven to cut the rich run of ore ground discovered in the 20 fm. level north in August, 1851, and from which run of ore alone upwards of 200 tons have been raised since September, 1851. The lode in the 20 fm. level north is at present worth about 1 ton to the fm. Owing to the bad situation of the engine-shaft and the great distance from the principal runs of ore, a new engine-shaft has been commenced to cut the lode at 50 fms. in the centre of the ore ground, which will open out the mine effectually, and, from the richness of the ore going down in the lowest workings, a lasting and profitable mine is fully anticipated. Every convenience for dressing the ore has been procured, and the mine is now in excellent working order, and is doing well.

Thornthwaite Mine, near Bassenthwaite Lake, has been worked by the present company since 1843. The shaft is sunk to 37 fms. below adit, and levels driven northwards on the course of the lode at 10, 17, 27, and 37 fms. The present company’s workings have been principally confined to the 17 fm. level, which has been driven 60 fms. through a fine lode, in places 12 feet wide, composed of quartz, blende, sulphur, and stones of lead ore, intermixed with a beautiful brown gossan, allowed by all who have seen it to be the most promising indication for lead in depth. In the 27 upon a string running into the main vein, about 80 tons of ore have been raised, and about 30 tons from the rise. The 37 fm. level has been driven to within a few fms. of the rich gossan ground, which it will cut at 20 fms. below, where it has been seen, and it is confidently expected a valuable discovery will be made. The machinery for dressing the ore here is all in good order, and a 40-foot water-wheel is sufficient to keep the mine clear at the present depth in ordinary seasons.

Barrow Mine has just been opened, and promises, at some period, to be a first-rate mine. The ground for many hundred fathoms above adit has been cut away for lead ore. The two lodes have both been extensively worked, but the present ends in the two levels now opened are poor, as might be expected, the mine for many years having given support to a few poor men, who took it on tribute, and raised what they could from the backs. There is a tribute pitch in this mine at present, where the lode will yield in places 1 ton to the fm. It is the general opinion, that it only requires capital to make a good paying mine.

There are several trials in the company’s set well worthy attention, but their principal operations (in lead mining) have been confined to Brandy and Thornthwaite. Greathwaite Mine, being worked by A. R. Clarke, Esq., who commenced operations in 1850. This mine is worked by adit levels, since its commencement it has yielded nearly sufficient ore to pay the entire outlay; it is now paying an excellent profit upon the present workings, and ore ground is being daily laid open. One of the ends is now opened out into a fresh run of ore, and the backs equally prolific. The dressing department is in full operation.

Goldscope Mine, in Newland, alluded to in your last week’s Journal, is the one which caused the memorable trial between Queen Elizabeth and the Duke of Northumberland. This mine was re-opened a few years ago by a small company, for the purpose of working the copper lode so extensively wrought by the ancients, but it has since merged into the hands of Mr. Clarke, the owner of Greathwaite Mine. The operations were originally confined to the opening out of an old shaft, sunk on the principal run of copper ore, by the Dutch. The adventurers (supposing that, in those days, machinery not having been brought to its present state of perfection) had abandoned the mine for want of power to work it in depth. However, on clearing out the old workings a wheel-pit was discovered and some other appliances for pumping, proving that the mine had been anciently worked by machinery, and the old shaft was found sunk to the depth of 40 fathoms below adit. From the appearance of the lode at the bottom of the shaft, and the end of the drift, it was thought advisable to abandon the copper trial, but, since, the adit level on the copper lode has been driven about 50 fms. to intersect two lead veins. The first one has just been cut, and has realised the most sanguine expectations. The lode has been cut through, and is upwards of 3 fms. in width, ore throughout. In some places there are ribs 12 in. wide, and it is, on the whole, worth fully 5 tons to the fm. The present level will open out 60 fms. of ground in height above the adit level, and a contemplated level from the bottom of the old Goldscope shaft will open another 40 fms. in height for many hundred fms. long. This most splendid discovery that has been made in this district for many years, and is to be hoped will repay the present proprietor for his spirited manner of working the mine, and the outlay he has hitherto expended. There are several valuable veins of lead in this set, also of copper and plumbago, well worthy of trial, and which would only require a small capital to develop.

Skiddaw and Blucathera Mines have lately been commenced by a local company, for the purpose of working three known lead veins running through the basin separating the mountains of Skiddaw and Saddleback (or Blucathera). To effect this, a shaft has been sunk in the centre of the veins, to intersect the whole, at a depth of 10 fms., and a 20-foot water-wheel erected. The Blucathera vein has been cut and driven upon to 10 fms., and the yield of the average about 12 cwt. to the fm. In the present north end, the standard work is upwards of a ton to the fm. A cross-cut is being driven to cut the other veins, and from the congenial nature of the lodes at surface, it is expected they will prove equally prolific. About 4 or 5 tons of ore is in preparation for the market, obtained from the drift. On the whole, this is an excellent trial, and shares have advanced considerably.

Wood End Mine is also being worked by a local company, but the operations have hitherto been very confined; it is now yielding good ore. There is also a trial upon the great Saddleback vein, but as yet no result has been obtained. Force Crags Mine, in Coledale, has been at work for some years, and has at times yielded good ore, rich in silver, but all operations are at present suspended, till the lower level is driven up to the ore ground.

On the whole, the mines in this neighbourhood are in a most promising condition, and from the quantity of ore now being sent into the market, from (as yet) very limited operations, it may fully be expected that, ere long, Keswick will take a fair standing in the list of lead mining districts. R. BERNARD SHEPHERD. November 11.

## LEGITIMATE MINING IN CARDIGANSHIRE.

Sir,—I have just examined the Pwll Roman Mine, near Tremleson, on the property of W. T. Jones, Esq., of Gwynnfryn. This is one of the finest lodes I have seen for a long time; the vein for 30 ft. wide is filled with the most beautiful gossan, lead, and blende; for 8 ft. wide it has been worked away by the ancients. The wood work put in above the adit, to secure the ground where the lead has been worked out, has fallen down. It is of very gigantic size, being upwards of 2 ft. square. There is no record of the period at which this old mine was worked, but its re-discovery by an intelligent, though working miner (Charles Williams), immediately under the nose of some of the most experienced agents of Cardiganshire, is another evidence of the truth of the old adage, “That metal was made for all ages, but not for all men.” MATTHEW FRANCIS. Nov. 9.

## MINING IN SHROPSHIRE.

Sir,—In perusing your valuable Journal of last week, I discovered that Captain Matthew Francis had been in our neighbourhood, and inspected some part of the mineral field of Shropshire, and, according to his superior knowledge of mining, has given a scientific report of the same. It appears that Mr. Francis commenced his survey at Snailbeach, and proceeded on the road passing by the Stiperstones Mines up as far as the Pennerley and Bog Mines, and from thence down the Round Hill and Bat Holes grants. His remarks (considering the extent of ground over which he travelled) are short, but to the point, and I should say, from what I have heard and seen of the district are in perfect accordance with the opinions of every miner and geologist who has visited the same; and in support of the opinion of Mr. Francis and others, the turns of lead ore from the different mines would justify any practical mineralogist in coming to the same conclusion. I quite concur with Mr. Francis in comparing the productive districts of Cornwall with the mineral field of Shropshire, and showing the stratum to be similar in both districts, and that in both profitable mines might be secured by developing the same. Perhaps Mr. Francis had not sufficient time to extend his survey to the west and north of the Bog Mines. Had he continued his route westward, to the points, and the East White Grit Mine, and thence to the East White Grit Mine, which is now being worked by Messrs. Readwin and Co., under great expectations, meeting with a profitable mine, which they are likely to have, as the set is in a good situation; and from thence to the celebrated White Grit and Gravels Mines, which have been worked for a number of years by a private company, both of which have returned immense quantities of lead ore, the former being wrought to the depth of about 200 yards below adit. These mines have a number of lodes traversing through them, and have been found very productive for lead ore, and being in a similar stratum as the White Grit Mine, and the East White Grit Mine, and the East White Grit Mine, elvan (porphyry) courses pass through the district, as Mr. Francis has described it.

Joining the White Grit Mine and Gravels is the Middleton Mine, with the lodes of the White Grit Mine passing through the set, some of which have been opened on, and found to contain lumps of lead ore. This mine is in its infant state, and for the purpose of proving these lodes, the company are driving a cross-cut adit in about the centre of the Stapley Hill (which is not far from the White Grit Mine), which will intersect an east and west lode at about 80 yards deep, and by continuing the driving this east and west lode will fall in conjunction with the lodes of the White Grit Mine. Operations can be successfully conducted without the assistance of pumping machinery, it being all in unworked ground; and the advantages for day levels, great, and the grant more than three miles long, and nearly two miles broad. Joining this mine is the Rorrington Mine, which has been, and now is, worked by adit levels. The former company drove the cross-cut adit some distance, and the present one took up the same level, and continued it to the lodes north and south, which were found productive for lead ore, and they have good profits therefrom. This mine is still in a profitable state; it can be worked for a number of years without any pumping machinery, as by driving the deep adit level on the course of the lodes will give to the summit of the hill about 200 yards. Other lodes are known to exist in this grant besides those that are now being worked on.

Joining this mine and the Middleton Mine to the west is the Weston and Churchstoke Mines. At the Weston Mines they are driving a deep adit cross-cut, for the purpose of intersecting the rider vein, which has been so productive at the White Grit Mines, and passes through the Middleton Mine into the Weston set. Weston Mine, too, holds out great promise, from the number of lodes traversing the grant, and the advantage of day levels, and most of the lodes in Salop have been found productive at or near the surface. Any individual, as a practical miner or a geologist, would without hesitation come to the conclusion, that should the mineral district of this county as above named, and further extended, be properly managed by efficient agents, and the mineral resources of the mountains and valleys of Shropshire properly developed, this would prove one of the most productive lead districts in England. As, for instance, look at Snailbeach, returning for many years past upwards of 200 tons of lead ore per month, and the mine about 320 yards deep, and the working, comparatively speaking, very short. Although mining has been carried on in this county from a very early date, still we must say it is now in an infant state, and very little done to exhaust its mineral wealth. Here, then, is a field for mining; and, instead of the capital being carried to foreign shores, let the capitalists turn their attention to home, and they will find ample room for mining operations without the least doubt of success. I have wondered how the mining world has left this part of England unexplored, and may say almost dormant, while in Cornwall and Devon mining has been carried on to an amazing extent, especially in the former, which may be called a county of mines; and mining there, from the reports from time to time published in your Journal, is still in its infancy. It may be that the mine grants were large, and carried on by private companies, who never published the result of their operations; consequently, the public

knew but little of what was doing in Salop. We have a little more of mining now since the Bat Holes Company commenced operations, and Messrs. Readwin and Co. have come into the field. I wish them all success; and there is very little doubt but by persevering they will receive ample compensation. JOHN JONES. Shrewsbury, Nov. 9.

P.S. Another reason which may be adduced why the mines in this county have not been so extensively worked as in Devon and Cornwall, is the heavy royalty asked by the lords of the mineral; but, now they are far more considerate, which no doubt will have a tendency to increase the number of mining speculators.

## THE BLACK FOREST OF GERMANY—No. II.

Sir,—The peculiarities of the Black Forest excite in me the greatest possible interest. It is not only that the scenery is divine, and that one enshrouded in the fragrant pine-clad woods,—it is not the soul-reposing calm of solitary retreat, devoid of that starting curiosity, which would pry at once into the mechanism of thought and very mystery of feeling,—it is not the peculiar charm of an immortalised dialect,—it is not the appropriate straw hat, shading so becomingly the rosy cheek of a healthful girl, and from under which will float the richly-shining jet tresses;—no, it is the uncorrupted ingenuousness of the industrious people which surprises as well as interests me; and since I am, as you know, seriously addicted to the line, I have been easily induced to combine *l’utile coll’agréable*, and whilst in the full exercise and enjoyment of a piscator’s hope, I contrived to busy myself in an investigation of the natural resources and industry of the country.

At a time when intercourse between nations necessarily increases as rapidly as the means of communication increase, the study of every description of national industry becomes of the highest importance—nay, obligatory. This idea would never, perhaps, have been fully realised, had not the Crystal Palace, the Koh-i-Noor of art and Nature’s concentration of produce, projected her transparent fostering wings to cover in a basis whereon to elevate the generous spirit destined to guide the future practice of the universe. You know what an inglorious Protectionist I have been, and that my coat is now reversed; the article added to my “credo” is—Free Trade is as absolute as the obsolescence of turnpike tolls.

Most assuredly, I know that the Black Forest excels in Kirschenwasser, but there are few, perhaps, who are acquainted with the more elevated branches of industry. The manufacture of organs is not to be excelled, either for amount of cost or exactness of tone, and a large trade is carried on with America. The most remarkable feature, however, as opening up an interest to the world at large, is the mineral wealth, which lies for the most part unnoticed and untouched, or most superficially developed, and after the most primitive fashion. Amongst others, the range of mountains in the south of the Black Forest was indicated to me as of this productive character, particularly in the district of Schönau, and recollecting a fierce discussion in the *Times* some time ago, I very naturally seized the subject as one calculated to afford me considerable interest in filling up my time, and possibly of some interest to you also. Besides, I felt desirous, if possible, to obtain the true facts of the case, as a sort of requital to the country that has endeared itself to me, from the unaffected manners of the people, and the straightforwardness with which they receive and welcome a stranger, and offer him information, and everything else that he requires. The result of my investigations shall follow. The length of this communication is pretty fair for a scribe like me, with the mean appliances of bad pens and worse paper. COUNT DE H—.

## THE COPPER TRADE.

Sir,—The letter in your Journal of last week, from “Argus” (London), contains much truth. In speaking of the present high price of copper ores, I can assure him it has little or nothing to do with short supplies from Australia, or any other quarter; but, as he justly surmises, an attempt on the part of the monopolists to drive from the trade those new smelting companies who have endeavoured to place themselves on a footing of equality with the old ones, and to force them to work at the ruinously low prices of ores. The miners have much to blame themselves for in not supporting these companies, some of which, at least (Low’s Patent Copper Company) was formed for the express purpose of smelting the ores for the miners, and giving them such fair prices as would render them independent of the ticketings; and, at all events, ensure them fair and just remuneration for the produce of their mines; but, whether from some controlling influence which they could not prevent, or whatever other cause, this company has not been supported by them. No doubt any sacrifice will be made to drive these new companies from the field, and then that has been effected the miners may expect to again receive such prices for their ores as will effectually stop the operations of many even legitimate adventurers, that, with proper remuneration for their produce, would pay well. It must be obvious to all acquainted with the subject, that for many months copper smelting has been a positive loss, which fully accounts for the remarks of “Argus,” that the new companies have purchased so little at the ticketings. The downward movement has already commenced by a considerable fall in the standard, and, no doubt, will continue to do so, as the above object has, to a certain extent, been accomplished. ANTI-MONOPOLIST.

## THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

Sir,—There really seems to be a conspiracy against protection. Whether on this side of the Atlantic or the other, events cannot, somehow, be made to quadrate with its re-adoption; they are ever militating against it, as your figures from the Board of Trade returns will probably indicate. But more than this; free trade principles are too faithful to their local—they have universal bearings; and it is singular to see how in America, at this moment, the whine of protection is being suddenly arrested and discouraged (as it is here) by the force of circumstances. By the *Baltic*, the *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 30th October has reached me, from which I extract the following very noticeable paragraph:—

“THE TARIFF.—The protectionists are the most unfortunate set of men on record. They are for ever at work, trying to get their hands a little deeper into the pockets of the people, but at the moment when they seem to be most sure of the prize, some new discovery is made, or some new tariff is proposed, which is singular to see how in America, at this moment, the whine of protection is being suddenly arrested and discouraged (as it is here) by the force of circumstances. By the *Baltic*, the *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 30th October has reached me, from which I extract the following very noticeable paragraph:—

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J. R. PROCTOR.

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## PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINES.

Sir,—In your Journal of Oct. 30 some one, signing himself "Amor Fraternalis," has made remarks respecting these mines which prove that he has either received very false information, or that he is gifted with a very creative, but not very truthful, imagination. In the first place, he charges me with sending false reports to the committee, and secondly, he states that we have had to cut the shafts down as to clear the rods. Both these statements are utterly unfounded, and, if of his own invention, I do not wonder at his having resorted to the unmanly expedient of writing under a feigned name. The engine in Pembroke was at work, and the engine-house in East Crinnis erected, before I had anything to do with the mines. The reports I have at different times given respecting the workings have been perfectly correct; this can be proved at any time. If your correspondent will take the trouble to visit the mines, and examine for himself, he will find that he has made a mistake. We have had a large quantity of old timber, a great portion of the old-ends of the two old engine-houses, and an immense quantity of granite stones, varying in size from 15 to 18 cwt. each, besides thousands of kilbles of other rubbish, to clear out of the shafts. Having given the committee every necessary information respecting our workings, I do not think it worth while to waste my time in giving further explanations, as it can be better employed for the benefit of the mines; but if you will inform "Amor Fraternalis," through your Journal, that we have not cut down any ground for the rods, and that the statements made by him are not true, you will oblige—JOHN LYLE: Nov. 9.

## PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINES.

Sir,—The letter of Mr. W. West shows most satisfactorily that the report emanated from a "make in the grass." Hearing the statement made in the presence of parties here, holding a considerable stake in the concern, and also from the mouths of others resident near the mine, caused me to send the letter, so that the blame, if any, might rest in the proper quarter. It appears, after all, to be the old story of a year ago brought forward anew. Knowing the talent displayed by Mr. West as an engineer, I did not suppose the fault lay with him, and he has now completely exonerated himself from all blame, as I expected he would.—AMOR FRATERALIS: Nov. 9.

## THE GREAT BRYN MINE.

Sir,—I visited this mine about the middle of last October, and am happy to bear testimony to the accuracy of the previous statements made by the mining captains and others. The principal lode at present discovered is Lelan's, which has been taken down, on the adit level only, probably to the extent of 20 fms.; the further prosecution of it, and other lodes underneath, has been prevented solely by the want of the steam-engine to keep under the water, which comes up nearly to the deep adit. Now that the engine is at work, we may expect soon to hear of Lelan's lode being taken down in the 10 fm. level, and we may reasonably look forward to find it richer, as, from the last reports, it has separated into two distinct lodes of tin and copper. There was a quantity of the tin lode brought to the surface, which previously could not be stamped from want of water power. This, however, will now be rectified by the engine, which is quite adequate to prepare the tinstuff for the market. There were many indications of other lodes on the surface, which the future deeper workings will explore. The prospects of this mine appear as good as ever; and the previous want of means of preparing the tin has been the sole cause of its making no returns. The company has an able and intelligent agent in the person of Capt. Webb, by whom I was received with great kindness, and who afforded me every facility for the investigation of the mine.—STEPHEN STEELE: Stroud, Nov. 10.

## WHEEL FRIENDSHIP, ST. HILARY.

Sir,—I was most happy to learn from your Journal of the 6th inst. that a prospectus had been issued for the formation of a company to re-work this valuable property, and from personal knowledge of the ground, I have not the least doubt the shareholders will be handsomely remunerated for their outlay; indeed, equal in every respect to the Halamannings Mines, which are immediately adjoining.

## SILVER VALLEY AND WHEEL BROTHERS.

Sir,—I have noticed the many inquiries in your Journal, from time to time, as to the proceedings of the self-constituted committee of this concern, and, among others, have applied at the office, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, with a view of eliciting some information, but without success. The prospectus was issued to the public under the auspices of Mr. S. W. Dawkes, of Whitehall-place; Mr. Welbore, of Albemarle-street, and Mr. George Tate, of Fulham, as trustees. But these persons seem utterly to disregard any inquiry, and to treat with perfect contempt the complaints of their victims—the unfortunate subscribers of shares in the scheme. However, I am satisfied that if a meeting of the shareholders were convened by some half-a-dozen men of business, and a few stringent inquiries set on foot, it would be found that out of 10,000 shares only some 1200 were paid upon, although about 5200 shares were issued, and sold in the market. If this be correct, surely Messrs. Dawkes, Tate, and Co. are liable, by a suit in Equity, to each and every person who subscribed on the faith of a sufficient capital being set forth to work the mines efficiently—for commencing operations with only 1200, or at least a fair share of the capital, to give the mine a moderate trial. At any rate, a statement of accounts should be demanded, and I shall be happy to assist in any movement for bringing the delinquents to book.

## MINING IN IRELAND—THE DHURODE MINE.

Sir,—My attention has been directed to an article in your Journal of the 23d Oct., under the head "Mining in Ireland," from your correspondent at Skibbereen, and to that part of his report respecting this (the Dhurode) mine, the only portion of truth in which is that Mr. Cash is at the mine. Every sentence of the remainder of the report is untrue, and I can prove them to be so. I can only characterise those statements as base and calumnious fabrications, put forth to damage the mine and the company in the opinion of the public and the shareholders. Your correspondent has on no occasion that he has sent you articles upon this mine obtained his information from any one in authority; and of which this is not the first time you have been told.—JAMES BENNETT, Captain of the Mine: Nov. 6.

## GOLD COMPANIES.

Sir,—May I be allowed to trespass on your valuable space, in order to call your attention to the anomalous position of these ventures. A few of them have a deed, and are under the Joint-Stock Companies' Act; some are French speculations, *en commandite*, with an agency here, none being responsible but the *gérant*, while others are established in Australia, with a branch in England, and deem themselves only subject to colonial regulations. One company, established in London, is supposed to be American, and issues scrip to bearer, whilst the majority are on the Cost-book System. This last, I am informed, is only applicable to Cornwall and Devon, and is only recognised in the Stannaries; in fact, the judges have on several occasions so decided. As these have in most cases reserved shares for the colonies, I wish to inquire how they can sign the cost-book and attend the bi-monthly meetings, which is generally the custom, to settle the accounts and receive the dividends when made. Surely one law should be made applicable to all, and I have been surprised how the Registrar-General has allowed them to pass unnoticed. I am aware that there are many honourable men concerned with these undertakings, but I think, for the protection of the public, that it would be better if some general rule were laid down for one and all.

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—Field's engine-shaft is sunk 5 fms. 4 ft. 6 in. under the 100 fm. level, the lode here is poor for copper, but the ground is good for sinking. The lode in the 100 fm. level, west of No. 1 winze, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, with occasional stones of copper ore. The lode in the stope over the 100 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth copper quite 300 per fm. The lode in the stope over the 90 fm. level may be valued at 500 per fm. The lode in the 80 fm. level, east of the stope, is not yet worth anything for copper; but the water is coming from it more than at any time since it has been intersected; from this we expect a change in the lode, and should think it would drain the shallow ground, so that we shall be able to resume the sinking of Painter's shaft. No change to notice in any other part of these mines since the last report.

BAT HOLES.—The Wood lode in the 48 north is 4 ft. 6 in. wide, producing work of a moderate quality. The lode in the 36 north is 2 ft. 6 in. wide, a mixture of spar, blende, and carbonate of lime, carrying a leader of lead ore on the hanging wall, varying from 3 to 6 in. wide. We have taken the men for the present from this end and put them to cut a trip from the 48, for the better commanding the stuff by railroad, which when done we shall resume driving the 36 again. We intend putting four men to drive the 60 south on the Wood lode, in order to lay open and prove the south end of the mine. At Lower Bat Holes we are progressing favourably with sinking the engine-shaft, and from present appearances, we shall soon be in a position to commence cross-cutting to the lode.

BEACON.—We are driving Sella's level with four men—the ground looking more favourable; and sinking the engine-shaft as fast as possible, likewise raising the stone for building the engine-house.

BISHOPSTONE.—The rise from the adit cross-cut, on the east lode, is a little improved since last report; we have fixed air-pipes from the adit to this rise, and I hope that the grey ground will soon be proved in this breast—if so, we may expect a good bunch before reaching the cross-cut. In No. 1 shaft, sinking on the same lode, the grey ground is dipping south, and should continue a few yards more in this direction, it will be better to drive south from the bottom of the shaft, and I hope that this will continue to the cross-cut. At present the trenching is producing 4 cwt. of ore per fm., at a cost of 18s. At the north shaft No. 2 is now sunk 5 fms., producing 10 lb. lumps of solid ore, in very promising ground. The adit breast is also very promising, producing 4 lb. lumps of solid ore. If you wish to make a sale of the ore now in store, the 10 tons referred to on the 27th ult. will be ready next week.

BLACK CRAIG.—The engine-shaft is now down 4 fms. under the 40 fm. level, in a hard rider rock. The 40 fms. east and west, are without change. There are spots of ore coming in the 25 east, and the rock is still spangled with ore in the 40 east, east of No. 1 pitch; the pitches in the back of this level are scarcely looking so well as last week. No. 1 cross-cut, in the 25 west, has a small seam of lead in it; No. 2 cross-cut is driven from 4 to 5 ft. through fine ground.

BLAEN CAYLEN.—The whim is completed, but the pumps were not to be had from the foundry before last Saturday; we shall get the whole of them taken to the mine to-morrow (13th inst.). The wind and all the other machinery will be set to work on Saturday next (to-day), weather permitting.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY CONSOLS.—We are still driving the bottom level north, and find an increase of water; therefore, we cannot be far from No. 1 lode—I hope we shall intersect it in a fortnight at most.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—I have just inspected the 40 fm. level; the cross-cut is driven north from No. 3 lode 11 fms. 4 ft.; these lodes are 12 fms. apart at the adit level; the end is now in the capels of the great lode (No. 1); these capels or greenstone form a very hard stratum by the side of this lode as far as we can see it, in the adit westward from the engine-shaft; hence I am satisfied as to its identity in the cross-cut. In the 40 fm. level the above stratum is extremely hard; and it will require two or three days to cut through it to the softer part of the lode. I send up a section of the work done just now in the end westward; from the position of our cross-cut, if we were in circumstances to put flat rods to the new shaft, we should soon be throwing up some ore, which, although it is not of high produce, the present high standard for copper would make a material difference in the price per ton. There is a lode 6 ft. wide about the bottom of the new shaft, with ore disseminated, which I am of opinion will improve in quality by sinking at this part of the mine.

BOILING WELL.—We have cleared the adit, and collapsed up the engine-shaft, and shall soon have the account-house and smiths' shops covered in. Messrs. Harvey, of the Hayle Foundry, have contracted to make, and deliver on the mine in four months, a 60-in. cylinder steam-engine, with two boilers of 11 tons—the engine to be a 12-ft. stroke, with all the latest improvements.

BORINGDON PARK CONSOLS.—Annie's shaft has been sunk since last report about 1 ft. Murchison's shaft is down about 12 fms. 3 ft. below the 15 fm. level; the ground is still very troublesome, and the shaft very wet. The 12 fm. level, west of Annie's shaft, is as last reported; going east the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, blende, and mundle, intermixed with lead ore. We are pushing on this end as fast as possible, to get under the run of ore ground we have in the adit, and to intersect the north and south lode, where we may reasonably expect to raise large quantities of ore. In the adit level, east of Annie's shaft, the men have holed the rise to the 20 fm. level. We have now commenced stoping east of the rise, which is set to four men, the mouth out, at 10s. per fm. I have also set to the end men to stop the back of the level, to rise high enough to put in a stuff at 10s. per fm., and when completed, which will be in about another week, we shall commence driving the end.

BOTTLE HILL.—The 50 fm. level, west of Strode's shaft, is just as was last reported on; the lode is large, but not rich, although there is tin in it. Strode's shaft is commenced sinking on the course of the lode; and the lode in the bottom of the shaft 50 fm. level driving east is looking very well, with spots of tin, saving work, but not rich. The lode in the 40 fm. level is looking very well; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, saving work for tin, not a rich lode, but very kindly. We have got up to the 34, but expect we shall be in the incline end between the 34 and 50 by the end of the present week. The stope west of Fezzy's shaft are looking very well, the lode is large and tiny throughout, 4 ft. wide. Vigne's shaft is not yet completed from the 34 to 50, but we are expecting to complete it every day. By the end of the present week I hope to communicate Tanker's winze to the 50 fm. level, and then we hope to be able to send away tinstuff faster than we have done before. All things at the mine are progressing as fast as they can. I do not expect that we shall be able to increase our samplings for a month or two, as ground must be laid open before we can get more than we are by means of increasing them. By the end of the present week we shall light the burning-house, to prepare for a sampling of tin ore.

BRONFLOYD.—The adit level west is still improving; there is more ore in the end, and an increase of water. In cutting the pit in the 10 fm. level we have strings of lead of a promising description, and likely to run into a good branch of ore. The carpenters will begin the whim next week.

BRYN-ABIAN.—The lode in Hallett's engine-shaft, sinking under the 30, is 5 ft. wide, composed principally of clay-slate, with a mixture of spar, jack, and spotted with lead ore. Nine men last month sunk 2 fms. 5 ft. 3 in., at 11/1 per fm. The lode in the new shaft, sinking under the deep adit level, is 6 ft. wide, with some good branches of lead ore. Six men last month sunk 1 fm. 4 ft. 10 in., at 6/ per fm. The adit end, south of this shaft, is much the same as last reported, lode from 5 to 6 feet wide, 2 ft. of which is saving work for dressing—six men last month drove 2 fms. 2 ft. 10 in., at 6/ per fm.

CASTLE DINAS.—The lode expected in the cross-cut from the engine-shaft is not yet reached, but it cannot be far off; the ground continues very favourable for tin. The adit end is progressing speedily in the direction of Brewer's branch, and we expect to cut it in the course of next week. Capt. J. Vivian recommended our driving from the adit on the 8 ft., or Chipman's south lode, to its intersection with another lode; men were put accordingly, and appearances are very encouraging so far. The ground is favourable, and there is now tin in the lode, which was not the case where intersected by the adit. The water-wheel is doing all the work, and thus saving the cost of steam-power.

CEFN GWYN.—There is no alteration in the lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 10 fm. level since last reported: it is still from 6 to 7 ft. wide, producing 1 ton of lead ore per fm., but at present very wet and spare for sinking.

CHARLESTOWN UNITED.—We have put the large wheel to work, which we find goes on remarkably well. The water is in fork, and the sumpmen will commence taking down the lode in the shaft this afternoon (10th inst.), and we hope by our next report to be able to state something about its size and value—what we have yet seen of it is very rich. Our prospects in the other parts of the mine remain without alteration worthy of notice.

CHURCHSTOCK.—The operations are necessarily suspended until the erection of an engine. The influx of water from surface was so great that, notwithstanding the superior quality of the pump, it was unable to reduce it. The Calcut lode could not present more encouraging indications of finding an abundance of ore at a greater depth, the carbonate of lime, of which it is mainly composed, is spotted with lead from the very surface.

CLIVE.—The lode in the deep adit level presents a better appearance than it has for some time—it is not so much mixed with clay, which is wearing out and giving place to gossan and priam—the ground is very much harder than it has been; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, 7 in. of which is producing saving work for lead—driving by six men at 3/10s. per fm. Owing to the vast quantity of work we have already broken for the crusher, I have suspended the patch until we commence dressing, and have so economically worked our plan, as to get a cutting from our incline into the depth of the patch, which will cost from 5/10 to 6/10, and save horse hire for a considerable time. The lode in the winze sinking under the 8 fm. level, Summer's shaft, is 4½ ft. wide, producing some excellent stones of lead. We got the chain and kilbles at the mine on Friday last, and shall commence our 20 fm. level, Summer's shaft, as soon as we can draw out the water, when I hope I shall be able to report something cheering. The new adit shaft is sunk 8½ fms. below the surface, the lode large and not productive. The wet weather has been a great impediment in erecting our machinery; we have got the crusher fixed, and the carpenter, if he can get two or three days moderate weather, will be able to complete the wheel; he cannot possibly stand to his work, consequently we shall be unable to commence our dressing operations so soon as anticipated, in consequence of the heavy rain which fell during Saturday evening and Monday morning, our deep level it has been greatly damaged for nearly 100 fms. in length; at this time there is water enough running out of the level to drive our crusher; I never saw anything equal to it at Clive, and I fear it will take some time to repair the level, which shall be done as soon as possible.

CONISTON UNITED.—The smiths' shop, &c., is nearly completed. On Saturday, the 13th inst., we shall, with other bargains, set level to be driven east on the course of the last lode discovered, a box of stuff from the back of which I have sent you this day, broken about 70 or 80 fms. to the east of where the level will be taken up; this level will give us a back of from 25 to 30 fms., when under the present valuable discovery. The other parts of the mine look much the same as when last reported.

COURT GRANGE.—Setting for November: To drive the 50, east of engine-shaft, by 6 men, at 7/1 per fm.; the 50, west of ditto, by 6 men, at 5/1 per fm.; the 40, east of ditto, by 4 men, at 5/1 per fm.; the 40, west of ditto, by 4 men, at 5/1 per fm.; the 30, east of ditto, by 4 men, at 5/1 per fm.; the 30, west of ditto, by 4 men, at 5/1 per fm.; a stope in the side of the 40 west by two men, at 2/10s. per fm.; a stope in the back of the 40, west of the winze by 4 men, at 50s. per fm.; to drive the 12 fm. level, east of eastern shaft, by 6 men, at 5/1 per fm.

CRETOWN.—The engine-shaft is now sunk 5 fms., the lode is 1 ft. wide, with good stones of lead and copper in the south end. The water is quicker than it was. The lode in the rise in No. 3 level, is still yielding copper and lead on the hanging wall. No change in the winze since last report. The stope in the south end of the shaft are yielding some good copper and stones of lead. No change in the cross-cut. The late rains having hindered the masons for a day or two, they have again commenced their work to-day, and will get on with all speed.

CROOKHAVEN.—We have cut the lode in the cross-cut in the 30 fm. level, from which some rich stones of purple and yellow ore have been brought to surface. The lode is not cut through; it may probably be 18 to 20 feet wide, of a most promising character, and will no doubt prove in depth a most valuable acquisition. The lode on the south side continue to yield large quantities of rich purple and yellow copper ore; underground, we are crammed with the ores from the stope, which is really an impediment to our operations. We hope shortly to be able to clear them off through the west shaft. The engine works admirably. We hope to have a parcel of ores for shipment by the end of the month.

CUBERT UNITED.—We expect to have the water in fork in the 35 by to-morrow (Nov. 10), when the drivings in this level will be re-commenced. The drivings on the lode in the 15 west, and the 25 east, have been resumed. The lode in the 15 west is looking well, and producing some excellent work. The lode in the 25 east is very promising, yielding rich stones of lead, and from present indications, there is every probability of reaching a body of ore long. The bolt-stand for connecting flat rods (and which have taken considerable time and labour) we hope to have complete to-morrow, immediately after which the hob will be put in place, and the other work will proceed without further hindrance.

CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.—Our stope in the different levels are still assuming a very kindly appearance. Nos. 3 and 4 stope, in the No. 1 level, are very much improved. At No. 2 level we have a lode in the end about 6 in. of solid copper. At Pascoe's we are clearing out the ore we have broken, and shall at once commence dressing here. At Price's, in No. 4 stope, we have cut into a lode south of the winze at No. 6: we have a good lode, about 1 foot wide; specimens from this end are also forwarded. The stope at No. 6 are also yielding a quantity of ore. We have all the stands completed, and hope in a few days to get the shoots laid down to Price's level. We have had the pleasure of the attendance of no less than five subscribers, including a deputation from the committee. The 12 Cornish miners I engaged when in Cornwall last week arrived here on Monday, and on Tuesday the miners and our friends started for the mine; and, after inspecting the various levels, the Cornish men and remainder of our friends expressed themselves much pleased with the state of the works, and the probable prospect of early extensive consignments of ore for sale. I have sent off a carriage to Shrewsbury, to meet four carts and horses from London, and expect their arrival here on Monday next.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Our 70 end is not looking so well as last reported. There is no alteration in the stope in the bottom of the 60 since last report; they will turn out 3½ tons of good ore per fathom. The lode at Rundle's is a little improved since my last report.

DEVON CONSOLS WEST.—Our engine-shaft is working very satisfactorily, and the pitwork is in good order. The engine-shaft is down about 11 fms. from surface, the ground good for sinking—set to 9 men at 8/ per fathom.

DRAKE WALLS.—Our 70 fm. level, east from machine-shaft, is much improved since I last wrote—more tin, and the ground better for driving. The end driving east of footway shaft, in the 60 fm. level, is very kindly, and yielding some good work; the men discovered a rush in the end on Monday, which has let out much more water than before. We have 16 men stoping in the back of the 60 fm. level, and 16 men stoping the back of the 50 fm. level, east of footway shaft. The end driving east of Matthew's shaft, in the 50 fm. level, is not so hard, nor is it so well as the one at the bottom, but it is opening ground that will pay for stoping; we have had a pair of men rising in the back of this level, with the intention of communicating to the level above, but at this time we cannot get men to work it, though it is very useful to be

done. Matthew's shaft is now sunk 12 fms. 2 ft. below the 50 fm. level. We have now set to cut bearer holes, fix bearers, wagon bed, divide and case the shaft below the 50 fm. level, cut pit in the 60 fm. level, and drive north towards the branches, in all about as much as the 12 men will do in a month. I should be glad if we could apply more men to this work, but I cannot see we can possibly do so to any advantage.

DUNSELY WHEAL PHOENIX.—The lode in the eastern adit is much larger, and producing much richer stones of tin than we have hitherto seen, and has great appearance of improving as we drive on. In clearing up the shaft in the Great South Phoenix lode we have got down to large old workings, and have there found rich stones of grey copper ore; but we cannot get to the spot where the copper was broken, nor shall we for a day or two.

EAST ALFRED CONSOLS.—We have communicated the two drivings in the adit level in the Falkington ground on the new lode, and have commenced driving west of the old miners' cross-cut, on a lode of kindly appearance, 3 ft. wide, and composed of fine gossan, good stones of copper and lead ore. We are stopping the back of the adit east towards Lanyon, with the view of continuing the driving of this level in the same direction. We are also engaged in clearing the shaft on a north lode in the same ground. The mine improves as we proceed in laying it open in the adit level.

EAST BLACK CRAIG.—The men have been going on well with clearing the deep adit since the air-pipes have been fixed. The shaftmen are clearing up a shaft that was cased formerly for an air and footway shaft.

EAST CROWDALE.—The tribute pitch looks just the same as last reported. We are driving the 58 east, where the lode is about 10 in. wide, producing some good stones of ore, opening tribute ground. The sumpmen are still cutting pit, &c. We are troubled with an abundance of water from the late rains—it has somewhat impeded our progress.

EAST POLGOOTH.—We have not yet cut Leeb's branch in the 30 cross-cut. The 30 east, on main lode, is improved, yielding a little more tin—lode 2 ft. wide. We have not been able to do anything in our 20 west, on the main lode, for want of air; I put the sumpmen to stop in the back of this level to the east of the shaft, average width of the lode about 4 ft.; here we have very fine rocks of tin, good work; altogether, we have plenty of high ground laid open, which I believe we shall find to pay well for stoping when our stamps are erected. On Leeb's branch, in the 20 fathom level west, there is an improvement—lode better for tin; we have not cut it yet, which we had anticipated to do, in the adit cross-cut. The new shaft is down 5 fathoms 4 ft., ground favourable. Our surface work is still very backward; we have had but a few hours dry weather for the last three weeks, and it still rains. I am sorry to say, in consequence of such torrents of rain a part of one end of our new smith's shop has fallen down; on the other hand, I am much pleased to inform you, amidst such tremendous floods the engine works well, so that the men in the bottom level have not been hindered one minute since the water has been in fork.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The penthouse, &c., is completed, so that the men will commence sinking the engine-shaft forthwith. The lode in the 32 west is large, composed of capel, spar, mundle, and spots of ore, with a large stream of water coming from the end. We have let the 32 to drive east to two men, stented 2 fathoms, at 3/1 per fathom; the lode in this end is composed principally of spar, mundle, peach, and occasional stones of ore. The ground in the 23 cross-cut south is at present hard; two of the men in this level have left, so that we have only two men employed in it at present. The pitch in the back of the 12 fm. level, east of shaft, in Mr. Leach's land, is looking very promising. We are getting on with the new work as fast as circumstances will admit, of the weather at present being much against surface operations.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The tunnel end is looking just the same as last reported, composed of gossan, priam, mundle, capels, spots of ore, and malleable. Hitchens' shaft is just the same as in my last. We have a promising end driving east in the 50 fm. level, which is looking well—very indicative for copper. The end driving east, in the 45 fm. level, is looking splendid, composed of gossan, spar, capels, iron, and spots of ore, 4½ ft. wide, that is the south part of the lode we are driving on. We have cut a branch of spar in the cross-cut driving south, 1 ft. wide, its underlay is just the same as our main lode, 2 ft. in a fm.; the cross-cut driving north is just the same as in my last. We have been able to do but very little in Hitchens' shaft, in consequence of the rain, we had more than we could do to keep the water: our engine worked 10 strokes a minute, then the water gained on us for some time. I am happy to tell you that the water is abating, and that we are in fork to the bottom of the shaft again; I hope we shall not have any such rain again for this winter. Yesterday one of our boys, who blows the machine in the tunnel, was killed on the spot by a rock, about 1½ ton, falling from the back of the level, and breaking his back.

EAST WHEAL VOR.—We are continuing to cut down the flat-rod shaft to adit for the reception of pit-work—5 fms. more will complete it. We are about to remove the engine-house from the shaft, where it now is, to the flat-rod shaft, a distance of about 40 fathoms. The men are clearing out the foundation, and the engine-house is set to take down, remove, and rebuild, at 2s. 6d. per perch, the same to be completed within two months from the date of contract.

EAST WHITE GRIT.—Lawrence's shaft is set to six men to sink, at 8/ per fm. inclusive of filling and landing; at present, we are in a hard blue stone. At the depth of 5 fms. I expect we shall reach one of the lodes, and have more favourable ground for sinking. The ore accumulates at surface very satisfactorily. Several men are desirous of raising ore at 7/ per ton. As soon as we receive the white-ropes I shall put on as many men as can raise ore at a profit. Our prospects are cheering.

ESGAR LLEE.—The south lode in the 20 fm. level, east and west of the engine-shaft, is looking kindly, with several small branches of ore; this lode, in the winze below the 10, east of shaft, is a good mixture of ore for about 18 in. wide. The counter lode in the 10, east of the junction, is 6 ft. wide, being composed principally of slate, quartz, blende, and mundle, but poor for lead; the ground at present is close and hard, and does not let down much water. The lode in the deep adit east is at present poor. The lode in the 12, above adit, is still in a piece of disordered ground. We cannot speak of any alterations in the lode in the stope since last reported on.

FURSDON MANOR.—Since you left here, we have cut a lode, of which I send you a few specimens, which I think are rich in silver, as well as copper. Capt. Heath is very sanguine about it, and says it will contain 100 ozs. to the ton; if so, it is a fortune indeed, as there is plenty of it, and fit for the pile without anything being done to it. We have a great many tons of it on the grass now (Nov. 11) I measured the lode as far as the men have cut, which is 11 ft. 6 in., but not driving through, so I cannot tell the size; the west wall is beautifully defined by the granite, and dipping east 6 in. in a fathom. I have had just brought me some pills of solid yellow ore, picked out of the heap.

GARREG.—In the 20, north from engine-shaft, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little lead; in this level south we have again the appearance of an east and west lode, about 1 foot wide, discharging a large quantity of water, and producing good stones of lead; the pitch in the back of this level north is producing good lead. We shall sample on the 9th inst., about 10 tons.

GAWTON UNITED.—Sims' shaft is down 6 fms. below the adit level; the lode is 3 ft. wide, composed of peach, spar, mundle, and stones of copper ore, a very promising lode, and in ground of the most favourable description. In the deep adit level we have commenced cutting through the lode, and hope in my next report to say the size, which I apprehend is large. In Bayley's shaft the water is forking first, and although most of our neighbouring mines are in a measure drowned from the extraordinary floods, we have no inconvenience here.

GREAT CRINNIS.—The end at this time is not rich; agreeably to request I have set this place on tribute by six men, for two months, at 13s. 4d. in 11.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The lode in the 96 fathom level, east of Clark's, is worth 10 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the lode in the western end has been taken down since I last reported; the lode in the 96 fms. level, east of Clark's, and south of the elvan, is worth 3 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks; the lode in the 96 fm. level, east of Taylor's, is large, and producing tin; the 96, east of Williams's, is rather disordered by a slide, which will not, however, alter the character of the lode for any length. The lode in the 84 fm. level, east of Clark's, is worth 10 cwt. of tin per 100 sacks. The cross-cut in the 76 fm. level is progressing satisfactorily, and the new shaft, sinking in good ground. During the last week we have had the greatest floods of water which have been known for many years past. Our engines are now working about 1800 gallons of water per minute, and as the weather appears to be clearing, we hope soon to have the water out of the bottom levels. We have sold since our last report black tin to the value of 926/ 6s. 7d.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—We have opened on the new copper lode a few fathoms east of the pit, where we stated we had found it in our last week's report, and are sinking on it. It is the full size of the pit which we are sinking; we, therefore, cannot state its size or underlay until we get deeper—we then intend to cut through it. Its composition is doubtless of a very promising character. We are getting on as fast as possible with our flat-rods to sink on the new tin lode, and I have also marked out the line of rods from the stamps' wheel to sink on the middle branch of the old workings, where the rich tin was returned.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The sumpmen have been able to do but little in Kenworthy's shaft for the past week, in consequence of the rain falling so much water in the mine that the engine has not been able to keep it in fork. The lode in the 51 fm. level east is 4 in. wide, composed of mundle and spar. The 40 east is 6 in. wide, producing some lead. The lode in the 30 east is 1 ft. wide, all of which is good work. The lode in the 20, west from Sunderland's, is 4 ft. wide, producing good work for tin and lead. The stope and tribute pitches are looking pretty well. We sampled 47 tons of lead on Saturday, and sold 14 cwt. 3 qrs. of tin.

GUSKUS.—The engine-shaft is now 3 ft. under the 30, having completed entire plat, casing down shaft, putting in pent-house, &c., and are now sinking for bearing and cistern at 10/ per fathom, and expect to get our pitwork fixed in the 30 fathom level, and to be ready for sinking our next sump from that level, about 2 fms. east of the engine-shaft, on Guskus lode, which is about 2 fms. from the pit at 7/10s. worth of tin per fathom. We have saved by meeting with Martin's lode. The 45s. per fm., where the lode is a little disordered by meeting with Martin's lode, is 20 east, on Guskus lode, is extended 15 fms. from the shaft; the lode is from 1 to 2½ ft. wide, worth 20/ per fm.; the 20 west is driven 7 fms.; the lode is about 14 in. wide, producing copper and tin, with a very promising appearance, but not quite valuable in the present end as it has been for some time past. The 20, west of Martin's, is now about 20 fathoms west of the engine-shaft; the lode is now about 1 ft. wide in the present end, unproductive, but has been 1½ ft. wide, and east, has been about 4 in. to 7s. in 1/1 for the tin. A winze unbroken to that level, is now in a very promising lode, worth 8/ or 10/ per fm. The 10 east, on Guskus lode, is called Francis's, is about 63 fms. east from the engine-shaft, where we are now cutting a pit in the adit level, preparatory to sinking it down to the 10 fm. The 10, west of Stainley's cross-cut, on Guskus lode, is driven about 7 fms. west of the cross-cut, nearly 1 ft. wide, producing copper ore of good quality, and the back can be wrought at 10s. in 11. The 10, on Stainley's lode, is extended about 7 fms. from the shaft; the lode is about 18 in. wide, of a promising appearance, and producing some good stones of tin and copper ore. The 10, west on Martin's lode, is now 46 fms. from the shaft—driving at 8s. per fm.; the lode is 1 ft. wide, of a most cheering appearance, and producing good work in tin from 7s. to 8s. per barrow. The winze under the 10, on Martin's lode, is sunk about 4½ fms.—a kindly lode, not rich, about 1 ft. wide, but east at 45s. per fm. We shall sample our tinstuff about the middle of next week, and shall not ascertain the exact quantity, but expect it to exceed the last quantity, and shall not reach our last quantity; but you shall hear more of this next week.

HALAMANNING AND CROFT GOHAL.—Good discoveries of mineral ground are being made in the 40, east of Brewer's. When the 52 is cleared from Bank shaft



winch, both of which contain good ore. Flat-roofed shaft is completed to the 55. The branch in the level west is 2 feet wide, and very productive. Preparations are being made to sink shaft south, so as to drive a level through the rich bunch of ore a little to the east of it. A plan is being put in the 55, at cross-cut level, when finished the levels will be cleared, and we shall be able to set some very good traps. The 28 is driven east of Birch's shaft as far as the slide, which we shall cut through and find the level the other side, which we expect will be very productive.

**HILL-BRIDGE CONSOLS.**—I hope we shall get to the bottom of the old workings on the north side in a day or two; judging from the splendid stones of tin which we are finding among the deads, we expect to meet with a good lode in the bottom. There is no material alteration in the tin lode, near the bridge, since last report; we are breaking some good stones of tin occasionally.

**KENMARE MINES.**—Survey Day, Nov. 5.—The 46 end west is much improved, and also the winze sinking towards it from the 36 fm. level. We are sinking Croker's shaft as fast as possible; the total depth at present under the 46 fm. level is 3 fms. 4 ft. 11 in. No. 9 winze is now 6 fms. 5 ft. 1 in. below the 36 fm. level; there is a very fine lode in this winze. B. 46 end, west of Croker's shaft, is set to communicate with No. 9 winze, which, when holed, will lay open a rich piece of ground. In the 46 fm. level, in the back of the 46 fm. level, towards Connor's winze, there is a good lode—about last month 4 fms. 2 ft. 3 in. The new stopes B, east of Connor's winze, is taken by six men, who will, I expect, break a good quantity of ore this month. There is a good lode in the bottom of Connor's winze, and also in the bottom of the 46 fm. level, between Connor's and Harris's winzes. In No. 13 winze the lode is good—sunk this month 2 fms. 0 ft. 9 in., total depth 7 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. In stopes No. 7, east of Creed's winze, the lode is ore—stoped this month 3 fms. In stopes No. 3, east of Murley's winze, the lode is ore—stoped this month 6 fms. 4 ft. 3 in. Stopes No. 4, east of old ladder winze, is taken at 10s. per fm.—soft ground, containing rich bunches of ore, stoped this month 4 fms. 4 ft. 4 in. We are pushing the different works as fast as possible, and I have great satisfaction in stating that the mine is much improved in our deepest workings, and never looked so well as at this moment.

**KESWICK.**—At Brandy, the 20 fm. level north is 15 cwt. Glyn's rise, 12 cwt., and Kelly's drift, 10 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the salt dump shaft is worth 12 cwt.; Graham's stopes, 12 cwt.; Gough's stopes, 20 cwt.; Irving's stopes, 18 cwt.; and Coulson's stopes, 15 cwt. of ore per fm. At Thornthwaite, the 37 cwt. of ore per fathom. Wilkinson's level at the Barrow Mine is worth 15 cwt. of ore per fathom.

**LETENHEIM.**—Setting for November: To drive 10 fm. level, west of the engine-shaft, by 6 men, at 6s. per fm.; a stop in the back of the deep adit level, west of engine-shaft, by 4 men, at 1s. 15s. per fm.; and making embankment of pond by 6 men. We have sold this week 25 tons of ore at 16s. 6d., and 10 tons at 10s. 2s. 6d., to Messrs. Walker, Parker, and Co.

**LYDFORD CONSOLS.**—There is no alteration since my report for the general meeting of Monday last.

**MERLON.**—At the engine-shaft we are preparing to drop a larger lift. In the winze sinking below the 26 the lode is small, producing a little lead. In the 26, west of cross-course, the lode is 1 foot wide, with a little lead. In the 16 south the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing about 1 ton of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of the 26, west of engine-shaft, are worth 35s. per fm.; the stopes east are worth 12s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 26, west of Garden shaft, are worth 10s. per fm. The stopes in the back of the 16, west of engine-shaft, are worth 12s. per fm. We sell to-morrow 60 tons.

**MOLLAND.**—The 32 west is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, carrying with it horses of killas, and occasionally stones of ore; in the same level east the lode is 4 feet wide, producing good stones of ore and looking kindly. The stopes in the back of the 42 are looking better, and will yield more than they had before for some time past. The ends east and west in this level are looking much the same as last reported. In the 30 west we have still a very large lode, issuing water almost in every direction, which I think is not an unfavourable indication. The 30 east is 2 ft. wide, occasionally producing stones of ore; the lode in the winze sinking below this level is 3 ft. wide, not so productive as it was last week, being mixed with killas. In costeaning the eastern ground we have come down on the back of the lode, which is about 18 inches wide, carrying in the gossan fine spots of yellow ore, an indication, I think, that warrants an adit being taken up on its course at the foot of the hill.

**NEW EAST CROWDALE.**—Since last meeting, we have sunk the engine-shaft 10 fms. 3 ft. below the 32 fm. level, where we commenced driving a cross-cut towards the lode 4 fms. 4 ft. south; the south wall of the lode was discovered with a regular branch, 6 in. wide, composed of peach, spar, mudiic, and spotted with yellow copper. We have driven still further on about 8 ft., in just the same sort of ground as we had in the 32 fm. level above this place, before we reached the main part of the lode, which we are daily expecting to cut; and from indications presenting, there is every probability of a satisfactory improvement in the lode, compared with the level above, as the stratum sunk in and driven through is become more settled, and clear from cross branches. There is also an abundance of water proceeding from the ground, indicating a large and porous lode for ore, and a continuance of the large and promising ore in the 32 fm. level.

**Nov. 11.**—The cross-cut has been driven north, at the 42 fm. level, 4 fms. 4 ft., and have cut a south branch about 6 in. big, containing copper, peach, spar, and mudiic, the same that was seen at the 32 fm. level; the ground appears very congenial for an abundance of copper ore; there has been driven, north of the south branch, about 8 ft., the ground is composed of peach, spar, and mudiic, with much water coming from it. Judging from the underlay of the lode, upwards, there cannot be more than 6 ft. to drive to cut the main lode.

**NORRURY.**—The shaft is secured to the depth of 20 fms. The late heavy rains have troubled us with water, but this we can overcome. A sample of grey sulphur was found at the bottom of the sump, which will yield from 60 to 70 per cent. of copper.

**NORTH BULLER.**—We are getting on very well with sinking the shaft, but have not yet taken down any of the lode. In consequence of the caps being hard, we do not intend to cut through it for several fathoms. We started in our last report that the lode met with the 33 plan was inclining towards the lode; it has since altered its underlay in a more northerly direction, consequently will not drop into the lode for several fathoms; its width is about 15 inches, producing good stones of copper ore, &c., and appears to be getting larger in depth.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—In the 90, east of west shaft, the lode is worth 18s. per fathom; in the rise in the back east it is worth 9s. per fm. In the 80, east of John Michael's, the lode is 18 in. wide, containing spots of ore, but not of any value at present. In the 70, on the north part of the lode, east of John Michael's, the lode is 10 in. wide, with good stones of ore. John Michael's shaft, below the 90, is sinking in the country. Our pitches are much the same as last reported.

**NORTH TAMAR.**—Our 36 fm. level is much the same as reported last week; the 28, driving south, is improved; we have a lode in this end, 1 ft. wide, of rich silver lead water. Notwithstanding many mines, from the late heavy rains, are inundated with water, we have managed, by perseverance, to keep the water out by the whim, and the men regular at their work.

**ORSEDD.**—The winze sinking below the 10 is now below the water level, and suspended; the lode is 1 ft. wide, with a little lead. The lode in the 10 east is 3 ft. wide, & looking good, producing good lead. I have not yet been able to hear of an engine sunk to our purpose; I think advertising will bring intelligence of one, and which I have done.

**PENHALE CONSOLS.**—At the engine-shaft, the 64 fathom level is cleared and secured 21 fms. north and south respectively, and is still being cleared and secured as fast as possible, in order to come to whole ground, which will enable me to report more fully on the prospects the mine holds out. The lode left standing in the back of this level will be taken away at a low tribute. The 58 is also clearing north, to let down the water from Morcom's shaft, in order to sink it as soon as possible, so as to enable us to raise ore in the north part of the mine; we are making all the necessary preparations for sinking the shaft on the course of the lode, and hope to be all ready in the course of a week.

**PENZANCE CONSOLS.**—The 30 fm. level in this mine is still being driven by three men and two boys, and communication is expected to be made about the end of this week (Nov. 13), with Slater's and Graham's shaft. The lode is 24 fms. wide, good silver work, the 24 fm. level is producing good tin; the lode is 12 ft. wide, fine, tinny throughout. The stopes in the back of the levels are producing a quantity of good tin. The new stamps erected in this mine are working in first-rate style, and stamping tin stuff fast; and the dressing apparatus is working exceedingly well.

**PERRAN WHEAL JANE CONSOLS.**—We have not been able to get a second-hand engine work putting up; we may, however, hear from other parties in consequence of the advertisement. We hope to commence sinking the engine-shaft on the copper lode before the end of this week.

**PONTREYD (SILVER-LEAD).**—The lode in the engine-shaft is 7 ft. wide, with a very promising appearance, yielding good stones of ore; this shaft is now completed down to the adit level. The north lode in the shallow level, east of the cross-cut, is 4 ft. wide, and still in a fine strong gossan, spotted throughout with ore; I think this is as fine a lode as I ever saw at the same depth, which is 6 fms. from surface. The weather is very unfavourable for our surface work, but we shall push on with the necessary buildings as speedily as possible.

**PRINCE ALBERT CONSOLS.**—The engine-shaft is sunk to the 20, and we have begun to drive east and west thereon; the lodes in each end are of great promise, and producing good silver work; in the east end, at the 10, we have cut through the lode 3 ft. wide; prospects good; in the back we have set stopes to four men; a good lode to start with.

**RATLINGHOPE.**—We have commenced operations here, and the trial shaft is down about 3 fms.; the lode is very strongly impregnated with copper. There is a much stronger feed of water here, although on a hill, than at Norbury, which, to a certain extent, at present impedes our progress. We have found pieces of grey sulphur, as rich as those you took away. At this great elevation such an indication is most encouraging.

**RITTON CASTLE.**—We have commenced working this sett as instructed. The old lode is cleared and made safe to the breast, and we are ready for opening and unwatering the sump. Four men are getting stone for the purpose of walling the new shaft, building cabin, &c.

**REX HILL.**—We are progressing favourably with securing the run in the 17, and in about three days from this I hope to be able to draw up the stuff from that level, after which we shall proceed to the 28. From the 17 to 28 will not take so long to secure as the place we have now in hand. We are putting down the small lift in the engine-shaft, to assist in raising the water from the 17. We have had so much rain that we are almost drowned; there is not a man can work under the 17, as the engine cannot keep the water, which drains down through the old workings from surface. Our lifts are altogether too small for winter here; I hope, however, to be in a better position when we have the small lift down beside the other.

**ROUND HILL.**—We shall complete casing and dividing the old engine-shaft this week when we intend to carefully dial the workings above water, for the purpose of driving at surface the point at which the lodes are driven, and also put four men to work on an east and west lode, where the lode is to be seen about 3 ft. wide, and also on making good discoveries by driving this end, as it is entering a fine field of virgin ground. The adit end driving on the branch at the foot of the Round Hill is now in 2 fms. 1 ft. of ground favourable for driving.

**SILVER BROOK.**—I beg to inform you that the lode in the north adit end has been opened on. The footwall consists of flocon, spotted with granular galena; the lode is a soft, siliceous, and contains lead, containing lead, jack, and copper pyrites. I will also enclose a fragment containing the yellow copper ore. The lode in the extreme end is exceedingly promising, large streams of water issuing from it, containing copper held in solution, which is a good indication. To-day (Nov. 8) I have been the only one we have had in this neighbourhood for the last fortnight; it has rained so continuously for 12 days successively, and the stack could not possibly be touched, nevertheless, we shall put fire into the boiler to dry the fuel, and

and to endeavour to get the steam up to try the engine. The engineer finished putting in the fire-bars in the boiler on last Saturday night, and we fixed the lift of pumps. Immediately the water is pumped out we shall set a public survey for setting to sink the engine-shaft; in fact, everything will be set on contract to the lowest bidder, provided the parties are capable of doing the work.

**SOUTH FRIENDSHIP WHEAL ANNE.**—Since my report of Oct. 23 the 26 fm. level has been continued driving east, but no alterations worthy of notice have taken place in the lode since that time. In the winze sinking below the 26 fathom level the lode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, still producing rich copper ore; gradually improving in every fathom sunk.

**SOUTH PLAIN WOOD.**—We have sunk Nicholson's shaft about 4 fms. 3 ft. below the 20 fm. level; the lode is about 4 feet wide, composed of mudiic, spar, capel, and spots of ore. Although the ground is rather harder, the lode is looking very promising; the present price is 9s. per fm. We shall lose no time in sinking to the 30, when there is every promise of meeting with copper in driving at that depth. We have driven the cross-cut south-west of Campin's lode, from Gabriel's shaft, to intersect the caunter lode, about 6 fms. 3 feet; the ground is much harder, and more water issuing from the end—the present price is 11s. per fm.; if the underlay of the caunter lode continues as seen at the surface, we shall intersect it in driving about 4 fms. further.

**SWANPOOL.**—We are not doing anything in the way of sinking in the engine-shaft, but have been cutting ground for the bearers and cistern, and putting in the same. To-day (Nov. 6) we have sent the bottom of the plunger-lift under ground, and on Monday we shall commence sinking down the rods, &c. In the 40 west we have cut another part of the lode, containing good stones of lead, and we are cutting the plat at the bottom of the winz-shaft. In the 30 east we have no improvement; the lode in the same level west is about 4 feet wide, composed of a beautiful felspar, with flocon and good stones of lead—saving work. Upon the whole, we are looking better than when last reported.

**TAVY CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 56 end is 6 ft. wide, ore throughout. We have an increase of water in this end, and from the appearance of it I consider there will soon be an improvement. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 56 is looking well, worth 4 tons of good quality ore per fm.; this is likely to be the best piece of ore ground ever yet cut in the mine; the 46 end will produce 2 tons of good ore per fm., worth 8s. per fm.; the lode is hard, and driving by six men; the 36 end is good stamps work, 4 ft. wide. We are not yet far enough east in this end for the shoot of ore between the 46 and 56; there are five pitches now working in the 36 fm. level, and three have been set at tribute in the 12 fm. level, at 14s. in 17, on discovery.

**TOKENBURY CONSOLS.**—The lode in the shaft is much the same as when last reported—large, with spots of yellow ore; a very promising lode. No alteration on the east lode in the 22 fathom level.

[This mine is looked upon with some degree of interest, from its favourable position, and being so closely connected with the South and West Caradon Mines, the main lode of which passes through the centre of the sett. There has been nearly 30,000 already expended in sinking shaft 90 fathoms, and driving 2½ miles of levels; and it only remains now for a small additional capital by the adventurers to place this mine in profitable position; and, looking at the adjoining mines (Gonnamena and Crooked Moor), which have within the last month risen from 10s. 50s., no reason is seen why Tokenbury should remain at the low price of 3s. after an outlay of 30s. per share.]

**TREBELL CONSOLS.**—We have commenced sinking a shaft on the lode in the eastern part of the tin department where the lode was at first intersected in the adit; this is not many fathoms from the junction of killas with the granite, and we shall rise against it, and soon get to adit. The distance in this place not being above 5½ fms. to back, we shall then commence sinking below adit, which will give us a full supply of water for the stamps, and there is every reason to believe that the lode in depth will improve in quality, and the tin become more plentiful and concentrated. The quality of the tin is good, as you are aware by the prices of the different sales; all the stuff raised in sinking will pay for stamping. We have commenced a shaft in the adit at St. Genger, and are driving the adit at the same time; this will go down very fast, we shall, after it is 100 yds. deep, have good tin in the adit, and a short distance the stuff we shall push as fast as possible towards Wheel Messer's and Treilod lodes. We are preparing to return the water by a more simple process, which will considerably lighten the engine, and enable us to work with greater facility on the tin lode, as the water will not be brought through the shallow adit as heretofore, but returned immediately from behind the dressing floors direct to the cistern. We are sinking very near to the spot from which we returned our last month's tin, which is of superior quality, realising 60s. per ton, and the lode improving as to quantity; besides, the ground is not so hard for sinking here as it is further east. Trebell stands in this neighbourhood, and the universal opinion is, that it will prove a lasting and profitable mine: every pound of tin sold last month was raised within 6 fms. of the surface. Looking at the chances on the tin lodes at Trebell, and the copper lodes at St. Genger, I should say the time cannot be very distant when the shares will be at a good premium in the market.

**TRELAWNY.**—At Trelawny shaft, the plat in the 120 is finished, and the shaftmen are putting in footway, &c. The lode in the 120 fm. level, both north and south ends, is 3 ft. wide, producing some ore, but not rich. In the 107 fathoms level, north end, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm.; in the south end, it is 4 ft. wide, worth 8s. per fm. In the 92 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3½ ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm.; in the south end, it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. At the North Mine, Smith's shaft, the lode is 3 fms. 3 ft. below the 78 fathom level, and the ground is very good for sinking. In the 78 fm. level, north end, the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 9s. per fm.; in the south end, it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 5s. per fm. In the 78 end, north of Trehan, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fm. In the 68 fm. level, north of Smith's shaft, east part, the lode is 6 in. wide, worth 3s. per fm.; west branch, 1½ ft. wide, worth 4s. per fm. In the winze in the bottom of this level the lode is 2½ feet wide, worth 8s. per fm. The stopes and pitches look very fair indeed.

**TRELEIGH CONSOLS.**—In the 113, west of Garden's, the lode is 20 inches wide, composed of capel, spar, and mudiic, producing stones of ore; in the same level, east of Garden's, the lode is 18 in. wide, unproductive. In the 100, west of Garden's, the lode is small and poor; in the winze below this level west the lode is 18 in. wide, containing good stones of ore; we fear we shall not be able to sink this winze any great depth, in consequence of the lode being so near the surface. In the 100, east of Christo, the lode is 18 in. wide, disordered with killas, and yielding but little ore. Our tribute department is much the same as at our last. We intend to sample next week about 70 tons of ore, 16 of which are of good quality.

**TREMOLLETT DOWN.**—The adit end has been driven since the 1st of May last 20 fms. 3 ft., the ground being favourable for driving, at 65s. per fm.; the ground is of a light blue killas; the branches crossing the end are composed of mudiic, peach, priam, &c. I feel somewhat disappointed from not cutting the lode, and I think the great cross-course has changed the underlay, or heaved the lode further south, if not, we certainly should have intersected one or more lodes before this, therefore I must recommend driving 5 or 6 fathoms further south, and if by that time we have not cut the lode, then take the men from the end and to sink a few fathoms on the course of the lode from surface, to prove the underlay.

**TRENAULT (LIME AND COPPER QUARRIES).**—Extract of a letter from the agent at the Quarries, dated Nov. 11.—The men are laying down the tram and sleepers, the endless chain, and we shall soon be ready to work. We are progressing as much as possible. The water is fast diminishing, and the kilns will soon be completed. But for the stormy weather we have had during the last fortnight, all would have been finished. Some shareholders were here last week and this, and were all well satisfied with our progress, and were fully convinced of the goodness of the undertaking, and satisfied of the profitable results that must ensue, after the fullest inspection, and information obtained in the neighbourhood for themselves.

**TYN-Y-WORLODD SLATE QUARRIES.**—The progress making at these quarries is of a most satisfactory character. Two tunnels have recently been driven into the south part of the mountain to develop the character and extent of the two seams of slate rock within the limits of the sett. The upper tunnel is 40 ft. from the surface, and has been driven about 120 ft.; beyond which the fine seam of green slate discovered at surface has been cut into several yards, from which slabs have been broken down of a beautiful colour and fine texture. At surface, this seam has been proved to be above 40 yards in width. The lower tunnel is 95 ft. from surface. The fine purple seam has been cut through at this depth; and the report of this work states that in a few days they expect to cut the green seam. This accomplished, the prospects of the company must be most encouraging, as two fine seams of slate rock—one 33 yards wide, and the other 40 yards wide—have been properly worked and developed, and a source from whence large profits may be obtained. The quarry is also being worked at the northern part, which is yielding splendid slabs of fine purple slate rock, convertible into the best class of marketable slates.

**UNION.**—We are now progressing favourably towards the lode, and if all goes on well I shall be able to report of its having been cut very shortly.

**UNITED MINES (TAVISTOCK).**—We have driven, in the month, on Toy's lode 2 fm. 4 ft. 11 in.; the lode is poor; in the cross-cut from the 80 fm. level, in the eastern part of the mine, 5 ft. 9 in.; the end, which is very wet, is set at 6s. 10s. per fm.; in the adit, in the western part of the mine, we have driven on the north lode 9 fms.; this week we shall cut through the main or south lode; in the 80 fm. level under this adit we have driven the cross-cut 10 fms. 4 in., and cut a good tin lode, the value of which we cannot state until we have opened on it a few fathoms; but it is, to all appearance, a good lode.

**WEST GOGINAN.**—The lode in the engine-shaft sinking under the 30 fm. level is from 3 to 6 ft. wide, still composed of clay-slate, with a mixture of jack, mudiic, and several small branches of lead ore, looking more promising than we have seen it before. The ground in the 30 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, is without alteration, still in a clean blue killas. In consequence of the rain which has fallen within the last two or three weeks, we have thought it advisable to suspend the workings of the shaft until March, as by that time the cross-cut will be nearer to it, and in all probability will drain the shaft dry.

**WESTON.**—The ground continues favourable for driving in Crose's level; I have put two more men on to drive, and four men to repair the tramway. The rain of the last week has nearly covered the valleys with water, and some of it has come into No. 3 shaft, and stopped the sinking. We are putting up one of Urwin's pumps in the Cwm Dingle level, and shall now be able to say whether it will be advisable to open the deep level. We have driven 17 ft. in Crose's level since the last dialling, and with this progress we shall very soon have the mine open.

**WEST PAR CONSOLS.**—The water is in fork to the bottom of the engine-shaft; we are dividing and casing down the shaft for the whim kibble, and shall soon be ready to cut shaft plat and drive south towards the lode. The engine works well, but we find a good deal of water, which will be the case until the ground is drained.

**WEST POLGOOTH AND HEWAS UNITED.**—In consequence of almost daily rain we have not been able to sink much in the engine-shaft during the past week, but the mine is nearly in fork again. We have not cut the north lode as yet; the tribute pitches are producing tin as usual, and the stamps are in good order of working.

**WEST WHEAL FANNY.**—An adit has been driven and two lodes opened about 7 fms. from the surface; both of these lodes are producing good tin even at this depth. Our engine-shaft is cased and divided, and the lifts in the bob-pits and whim round made, and the whim nearly finished; there are a few more things to come from Hayle Foundry for our engine, which I expect every day, then, with a week's fine weather, our engine will commence working, and we shall be prepared to continue sinking our engine-shaft; and as our shaft is sunk on the course of the lode, we shall prove its value all the way as we go down; the other lode is only 4 fms. from the one on which we are sinking, and as soon as we get down 10 fms. we shall drive a cross-cut, and work the two lodes at the same time. It has been some expense to erect the necessary machinery, smiths' shop, counting-house, and material-house, but in future our cost will be confined to underground work, and this I shall limit as much as practicable. I am scarcely told how much it will cost before we make valuable returns; I am in hopes, if the ground proves favourable—that is, not harder than at present—that with an outlay of about 150s. more we shall make a discovery that will handsomely remunerate every shareholder. That this will be a rich mine, there cannot be the least

doubt from the present appearance of the lodes. By to-morrow's mail you will receive from me a sample of the lode rose last week in our engine-shaft; this stone is much richer than the one I sent Mr. Leith, valued at from 15s. to 20s. per barrow; the lode improves as we go south, and as we extend our workings, so our confidence in the ultimate result increases.

**WHEAL ANNA CONSOLS.**—In driving east in the 12 fathom level we cut a cross-course, and in driving on it south, to cut the lode, we found the ground unusually fair; just as we cut the flocon of the lode the water and ground came in, and drove us back several fathoms. We are now repairing the lode, and purpose driving an angle of 45, to cut the lode a few fathoms further from the cross-course; the lode continued productive up to the cross-course. The slide and appearances are very favourable for the general character of the lode, and we have but little doubt of cutting it good again to the east of the cross-course. We are driving north by six men, and the ground is somewhat easier, and we expect soon to get into an easy channel of ground for driving. The stamps are all let on tribute at 11s. in 17, and are working well. We have completed sales from the water-stamps to the amount of 1877. 11s. 6d., and the steam-stamps we hope will shortly be doing good work.

**WHEAL ARTHUR.**—North lode: The lode in the rise in the back of the 30 west is 4 ft. wide, composed of capel, spar, and spots of ore. The ground in the 35 west, driving south, is 2 ft. wide, underlaying west at the rate of 2 ft. in 17. The lode in the 35 west is much improved since we cut through the small cross-course, and will now turn out 1 ton of copper ore per fm., worth 9s. per ton. The lode in Burgess's rise, and stopes in the back of the 35 east, is 2½ ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 8s. per ton. The lode in Cock's winze, sinking below the 35 west, is 6 ft. wide, composed of mudiic and spots of copper ore—down about 8½ fms. The new winze set last week below Burgess's rise, in the 35 east, is stopped, owing to the great quantity of water, and the men planned to drive west on the south branch in this level. The lode in the new stopes (Arland's), west of cross-cut, in the 35 fm. level, is 4 ft. wide, producing 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, worth 8s. per ton. Old lode: The lode in the new rise (Walter's), in the back of the 50 west is 5 ft. wide, containing good stones of ore. The branch we are driving west upon in the 50 cross-cut south is 15 in. wide, principally capel, with spots of ore.

**WHEAL BAZELEY.**—Since last reporting, we have commenced the adit level for intersection of the east and west lode at a depth of about 14 fms.; and hope now, as the open cutting, or lobby, is nearly complete, to set about driving close in the course of a few days. Our progress with this object will now be assisted to a considerable extent by the discovery of a new north and south lode, which, according to its bearings, will admit of rapid continuation at the cheapest rate and most available points of intersection. The character of this lode is quite in keeping with those already laid open, except that from its course and indications it is considered favourable for lead; the great, and promising lode at a deeper level, when I hope all our sanguine expectations will be realised. The cross-cut driving north to communicate with Hitchins's shaft in the 19 fm. level we have driven 10 ft.; we have cut a large stream of water, which is now going back to the engine, and I think the nearer we get to the lode the more water we shall let down. The old shaftmen are engaged assisting the carpenter putting up a new capstan at the old engine-shaft, to change and drop the new lift. I think that by the time of my next report we shall have completed it, and the men have resumed sinking.

**WHEAL CATHRINE.**—Agreeably to your request, I have to-day (Nov. 8th) inspected this mine in company with Capt. H. Taylor, of the West Caradon. The shallow level, on the north lode, has been extended on 6 fms. east of the old shaft; the lode in this level will average about 18 in. in width, composed of spar and flocon, containing some good stones of lead, which may be considered a very promising lode; the adit level has been extended 50 fathoms south into the hill; the lode in this level shows in places stones of lead, but the end at present is poor. There is another lode near the engine-shaft which contains lead, and two other lodes to the west underlaying the main lode, which I intend to explore these lodes by a cross-cut as soon as the shaft is sunk 20 fms. below the adit level. There is a splendid new water-wheel erected on the mine for pumping, 18 feet high by 8 feet abreast, and a never-failing stream of water at command, which may be applied to work any further machinery that you may require. The horse whim is completed. In consequence of the great flood last night, I could not examine the 12 fm. level—the water being in it; but judging from the stuff at surface, broken in the 12 fathom level, I consider you have here a promising speculation. —JAMES NANCE: Nov. 8.

**WHEAL CREBOR.**—The lode in the 34 end is improving. No lode has been cut in the 24 since my last. In the north cross-cut in the 12 we are intersecting branches carrying ore. We have a good improvement in one of our pitches at adit. We set a pitch on Saturday in the back of the 12 at 8s. in 17. Next month, if things go well, we shall set another pitch at low tribute. Our engine, machine, &c., are working well.

**WHEAL FANNY.**—Since my last report, we have sunk Hitchins's shaft 6 feet below the 12 fathom level; we intend to sink this shaft with all possible speed, to see that great and promising lode at a deeper level, when I hope all our sanguine expectations will be realised. The cross-cut driving north to communicate with Hitchins's shaft in the 19 fm. level we have driven 10 ft.; we have cut a large stream of water, which is now going back to the engine, and I think the nearer we get to the lode the more water we shall let down. The old shaftmen are engaged assisting the carpenter putting up a new capstan at the old engine-shaft, to change and drop the new lift. I think that by the time of my next report we shall have completed it, and the men have resumed sinking.

**WHEAL FORTUNE.**—We were down the shaft this morning (Nov. 11th); the ground is more settled, and the lode looking better. We broke some fine stones of yellow ore, and one of silver-lead, very fine indeed. It looks most cheering, and will be more so ere long, as we go further down.

**WHEAL GOLDEN CONSOLS.**—At the engine-shaft sinking under the 87 fathom level the ground is hard, lode 3 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and, from present appearance, we expect to take place soon, both in the north and south lodes, to the lode, for the better. The lode in the 87 south is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fathom; a change for the better is expected in the lode, as there is a good one gone down before us in the level above. At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 north, the ground is moderate, lode producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 97 north will produce 35 cwt. of ore per fm. At Young's shaft, in the 87 north, the lode is producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 77 north is producing 9 cwt. of ore per fm.; sinking this shaft under the 87, the ground is moderate, and the lode small, with a little ore. At Maxwell's shaft, in the 60 north, the lode is producing 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 60 south is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; sinking this shaft under the 60, the ground is moderate, lode 10 in. wide, producing a little ore. The tribute pitches are looking better than last reported. We set, on Saturday last, four new pitches, varying from 17. 7s. to 22. 10s. per ton. We sold, on Saturday last, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, 80 tons of ore, at 14s. 10s. 6d. per ton, delivered on the mine. In sinking Thorne's shaft under the 97, the ground moderate, lode 3 ft. wide producing a little ore.

**WHEAL HAMLYN.**—We are still driving south on the north and south lode, but see no change since last week. We have driven, since our setting day, Sept. 29, about 2 fms.; I should think we can cut the two lodes in three months, the cost of which would be about 70s., and I should like to spend 30s. in driving on the great caunter lode, at the deep adit, which I have recently discovered. I think it is of very great importance, after we have cut the south lode, to drive a cross-course, to the course of the great caunter. This is the great lode which produces the malleable, &c., at the quarry level; and as I heretofore informed you that I could not find this lode until late at the deep adit, through its being heaved 20 fms., and by driving on the course of this end, also to cut the two south lodes, we may be able to ascertain where the great deposit is; but should we not find it at the deep adit, I fully believe it is at no great depth below; and as the line is all run out of the quarry, I think we may have the use of their water-wheel shortly, and also pumps, rods, &c., to sink with.

**WHEAL HARRIETT.**—The 50 cross-cut south we have cut the south lode, it is about 10 inches wide, which is a little larger than in the 40. In the 40, on the south lode, the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing a little ore, and, from present appearance, we expect to take place soon, both in the north and south lodes, to the lode, for the better. The lode in the 87 south is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fathom; a change for the better is expected in the lode, as there is a good one gone down before us in the level above. At Thorne's shaft, in the 97 north, the ground is moderate, lode producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the bottom of the 97 north will produce 35 cwt. of ore per fm. At Young's shaft, in the 87 north, the lode is producing 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 77 north is producing 9 cwt. of ore per fm.; sinking this shaft under the 87, the ground is moderate, and the lode small, with a little ore. At Maxwell's shaft, in the 60 north, the lode is producing 8 cwt. of ore per fm. The lode in the 60 south is producing 5 cwt. of ore per fm.; sinking this shaft under the 60, the ground is moderate, lode 10 in. wide, producing a little ore. The tribute pitches are looking better than last reported. We set, on Saturday last, four new pitches, varying from 17. 7s. to 22. 10s. per ton. We sold, on Saturday last, to Messrs. R. Michell and Son, 80 tons of ore, at 14s. 10s. 6d. per ton, delivered on the mine. In sinking Thorne's shaft under the 97, the ground moderate, lode 3 ft. wide producing a little ore.

**WHEAL KITTY.**—The walls of the engine-house



do not think the lode is far off. Our carpenter's shop, with saw-pit, is nearly completed sufficient to carry out our work, as the heavy rains this last fortnight have been greatly against us. We hope for the future to make greater progress in carrying out our work.

**WHEAL SAMSON.**—Both the levels on the east and west lode are being driven as before, and without any material alteration, except that the lode is rather larger. The north and south lode in the cliff is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of gossan of a very rich nature, similar to that before sent you; we are driving upon it, and will send you a sample in the course of next week.

**WHEAL SARAH.**—According to your request, I have ordered the men to take down the south part of the north lode, which they have done. I have sent you some of the specimens from the same; the lode is 1 ft. to 6 ft. wide, carrying a large portion of mundie, with quartz, sugary spar, and spotted with yellow ore; we have cut a large quantity of water within the last fortnight, and have every expectation of an abundance of ore as we drive towards the Sourton Consols. In reference to the driving from the cross-cut to the present end, the north lode is 25 fms. 1 ft.; the south lode, driving west, is from 6 ft. to 7 ft. wide, carrying more grey than yellow ore, with peach, spar, and a large portion of mundie.

**WHEAL TREASURY.**—We have completed the building of our smiths and carpenters' shops. The walls of the account-house and material houses are up, and will be covered in a few days. We laid the foundation of the engine-house last Monday. The engine and whim-shafts are close timbered 3 fms. from surface; we have holed over those shafts in the adit level. We have put in a swing solar for the men to stand on, to cut down the engine-shaft, the stuff of which passes to the adit collar, and which is drawn to surface through the whim-shaft. We have driven on the course of the new lode 25 fms., which is ore throughout. Last week we put the men to sink under this level on its course, and on Monday they got down 6 feet, and found a very great improvement; the lode is 20 in. wide, 6 in. of it producing solid prills of black and yellow copper ore; even the gossan part is worth full 10 per cent. of copper, samples of which I have forwarded to the offices of the company, where all parties interested may have the opportunity of seeing them.

**WHEAL UNITY.**—There is no alteration in the general appearance of the underground and surface operations; everything is proceeding with great regularity, and our prospects are, upon the whole, more favourable than heretofore.

**WHEAL UNY.**—The lode in the engine-shaft is 5 ft. wide, composed of peach and quartz, with spots of copper ore; the ground is harder for sinking than it has been. The 6th inst. being our monthly setting, we set to 12 men 2 fms., at 20 ft. per fathom. The lode in the 6th level is 6 ft. wide, of a very promising character, and has improved very much within the last 6 ft. driving; set to four men 2 fms., at 30 ft. per fathom. Our present prospects in driving west on the new lode are much more encouraging than they have hitherto been: the lode is now 2 ft. wide, containing peach, prill, and quartz, with good stones of copper ore; set to two men and two boys 2 fms., at 30 ft. per fathom. The lode in the eastern end is 3 ft. wide, producing quartz, iron-pyrites, and prill, intermixed with rich copper ore; the lode here bears strong indications of yielding large deposits of ore at a greater depth; set to two men and one boy 2 fms., at 30 ft. per fathom. The 30 cross-cut has been driven but little for the last fortnight. The machine not being large enough to supply sufficient air for the men to work in the three ends, we are now engaged in fixing a larger one, which we intend to be worked with a water-wheel underground.

**WHEAL VICTORIA.**—During the past week the shaftmen have sunk 5 ft., making altogether 24 fms. 2 ft. 6 in. below the adit.

**WHEAL WILLIAMS.**—On Saturday last the middle lode shaft was set to be sunk by nine men, at 26 ft. per fath., the ground in which has become more hard, and the water quicker. The north lode engine-shaft was set to sink by six men and three labourers, at 18 ft. per fathom—the depth of which is 9 fms. below the 17 fathom level; the lode is a very promising one, being composed of capel, mundie, and some good stones of yellow copper ore.

**WHEAL ZION.**—In Vivian's engine-shaft the surface water has been cut off, and the men resumed sinking some days. No material change has occurred in Lemon's shaft, on the great lode, since last report. The late rains have caused a large increase of water in the works.

**WHITFORD.**—The shaft sinking below the adit level is at present in hard ground, and there is no lode in it; about 2 fms. have been sunk the past month; it is now down 4 fms. 3 ft.; we intend sinking 10 fms., when we shall drive to intersect the lode. The lode north, on No. 3, is 2 ft. wide, very promising, but little lead. We are still clearing on No. 4 lode, and have not yet reached the forebrest; the rubbish contains fine stones of lead; a great deal of the back of the adit on this lode has been worked away. We have about 4 tons of lead broken by the tributors from the back of No. 3 lode, but it will not be prepared for the next sale.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

##### LINARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. A. W. Martyn.]

**Pozo Ancho, Oct. 30.**—The plat at the engine-shaft, in the 65, being complete, and pent-house fixed, with shaft cases and divided, we shall immediately resume sinking for another level. The level has been driven west of the plat during Oct. 5 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 200 reals per vara, with 1 real per arroba for lead ore; this end is now worth 1 ton per fm., in kindly ground. In driving the 65 fm. level, east of San Antonio, we have been cross-cutting, to meet the north part of the lode, in which we have driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 10 in., and have re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara. The 55, west of Buena Ventura winze, being full of stuff, could not be measured; it is re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara. The lode in this end is worth 1½ ton per fm. The slopes east of San Antonio, working on tribute, are worth 3 tons in a fm.; we have eight men employed here, at 1½ reals per arroba for lead. We have also four men employed stopping west from Los Nieves, at a mixed price for measurement and for ore. The 55, east of Shaw's shaft, has been driven during the month 5 fms. 1 ft. 9 in., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 350 reals per vara; the lode is large and promising, and not to value. The 45, east of La Esperanza, has been extended 4 fms. 1 ft., and is re-set to drive by four men, at 220 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. The cross-cut driving to cut the north lode, between this end and La Esperanza, has been driven 2 fms. 1 ft. 3 in., and is re-set to two men, at 300 reals per vara. La Fortuna winze, sinking under this level, has been deepened 5 fms. 0 ft. 4 in., and is re-set to four men, at 250 reals per vara; the lode is worth 1 ton per fm. The 45 west has been driven during the month 15 fms. 2 ft. 5 in., and is not yet re-set; lode disordered and unproductive. San Juan shaft has been deepened this month 1 var 1 ft. 8 in., which completes it to the 55; the men have also driven this cross-cut south 2 ft. 9 in.; re-set to four men, at 600 reals per vara. The cross-cut from the 55, driving to communicate with this end, has been driven 2 fms. 2 ft. 3 in.; re-set to four men, at 500 reals per vara; we hope to hole this in a week or 10 days. We have set the 31 fm. level to drive east of Thorne's shaft to four men, at 250 reals per vara, to carry both the lodes; this end is worth 3 tons in a fm. The 25 (La Suerte) sinking under this level has been deepened 3 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is worth 2 tons in a fm. The 31, driving west on the north branch (east of La Esperanza) has been extended during the month 5 fms. 1 ft. 3 in. by two men, and has been re-set to four men, at 100 reals per vara; lode worth 2 tons in a fm.; this level, west of San Juan shaft, has been driven 3 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., and this end being poor, we have removed the two men, to continue the cross-cut to the north lode, at 200 reals per vara; this cross-cut has been driven a long way by the old men, and we expect that the distance is not great to the lode; in driving on the branch in this cross-cut west, the men have extended 3 fms. 2 ft. 4 in., and have re-taken to drive by two men, at 250 reals per vara; the lode is worth ½ ton per fm. The plat has been finished to Warne's shaft, and the men have sunk under it 1 var, and are continuing the sinking at 450 reals per vara, by four men; the lode is worth 1 ton in a fm. The total depth of this shaft to the plat, being the point reached by the old men, is 47 fms. 0 ft. 5 in. Field's shaft has been made good during the past month for an additional depth of 8 fms. 2 ft. 6 in., and is re-set to four men, at 175 reals per vara; this is as deep as we had reached before proceeding to widen the shaft, and as you are aware, we are still in old men's workings. All the tubwork bargains above detailed are under the usual rate of payment of 1 var per fm. and have re-taken to drive by two men, at account in calculating the price of the ground. Several of the tribute pitches remain to be set, and of this part of the setting I shall send you the usual statement in the beginning of the week.—Ore weighed in, 76 tons 14 cwt.; total in stock, 416 tons 9 cwt. Pig-lead smelted, 36 tons 9 cwt.; total in stock, 532 tons 6 cwt.

##### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received November 11.]

**Cobre, Oct. 5.**—Thompson's engine-shaft is down 30 fms. 2 feet below the deep adit; ground hard; the cross-cut is in favourable ground, expecting to intersect the lode in 32 or 3 fathoms driving. Taylor's shaft is sunk 8 fms. 4 in. below the 32; the lode is 8 ft. wide, producing from 6 to 7 tons of copper ore per fm. We have stopped 9 fms. west shaft, below the 32, yielding from 4 to 5 tons of copper ore per fm. The 35 east is driving on a good ore lode 4½ feet wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fathom; the 32 west is worth 1½ ton per fm. The lode in the slopes, west of Goodhope's shaft, is 2 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of very good ore per fm. We have three Englishmen and three negroes driving west from Robertson's shaft, in the 110, in the Cobre Mines, and in 10 feet more driving expect to get into our own ground; the lode is solid ore in the bottom, a little behind the end. We have also been cutting down and securing Scott's shaft, but are short of hands. Looking at the strong bunch of ore we have at Taylor's shaft, east and west of which we have nearly 30 fms. in length, gives us a good foundation for our future hopes, especially as we have a good lode in the end, both east and west of the shaft. This is a good bunch of ore, and likely to continue so for some time to come, and is improving in depth. Raisings for the month—mine, 133; precipitate, 3=136 tons.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT SKIBBEREEN.]

**BROW HEAD.**—Crusher and winding-engine to be erected forthwith.

**CROOKHAVEN.**—Going on with great spirit, and East and West Crookhaven to be commenced immediately.

**BOUTALLOUGH.**—Still in an incipient state.

**DEVRON.**—The men are active at work, and a cargo of ore is about to be shipped; Mr. John Cash is still here. Mr. Moorhouse visited the mine on Friday, and it is expected that more men will be employed.

**BALREEN.**—As rich as ever.

**LYNCON.**—To be worked with vigour by Lord Ranelagh and friends.

**CASTLE POINT.**—Clearing the Dances' works of rubbish and bones.

**BALLYDEHOS.**—Horse whims erected, and active operations going on.

**DRENNALAMON.**—Raising considerable quantities of sulphate of barytes.

**COOHLEEN.**—Raising rich ore and malachite.

**GLINAVALE.**—Lode in adit end east worth 12 ft. per fm.

**KILLEN.**—About to ship a cargo of mundie.

**GURTVALLIG.**—Materials to be sold on the 13th inst.

**EAST GURTVALLIG.**—Raising good lead.

**EAST GURTVALLIG.**—Containing going on.

**ROCKA.**—To be resumed immediately, and also Kielevingog—the latter started with an influential company.

**BUTTILL, OR GREEN VALLEY MINE (Booralston),** after laying idle for a long period, has been purchased of the lord of the soil for 25 years, by a party who commenced re-working it about two months since, under the name of Wheal Fanny. It appears that two adits have been driven—below one of which an engine-shaft is sunk about 50 fms., whence large quantities of silver-lead were raised and smelted on the sett. The other adit was extended 80 fms. south—60 fms. thereof being on the course of the South and East Tamar east lode. The present end, which is now driving, produces good stones of silver-lead; and it was proposed at the meeting, held on the 8th inst., to erect an engine at a suitable time, to develop this very promising lode below the adit level. The productiveness of this lode in the valuable mines named above, fully warrants a spirited trial in Wheal Fanny.

The suit of Mallalieu v. the Anglo-Californian Mining Company is expected to take place to-morrow. Further notice will be taken in our next. We refrain from expressing our opinion while the question is sub judice.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, November 12, 1852.

ENGLISH IRON.		per Ton.	IRON.	
Bar and bolt s	—	£7 15 0	In sheets s	p. ton £ 25 0 0
In Wales s	—	7 5 0	ENGLISH COPPER.	
In Liverpool s	—	7 10 0	Tile, 14 to 28 lbs. s	p. ton 102 10 0
In Staffordshire s	—	8 0 0	Tough cake s	p. ton 102 10 0
Sheets, single s	—	10 0 0	Sheathing and bolts s	p. lb. 0 0 11½
" double s	—	11 10 0	Sheet s	" 0 0 11½
" Hoop s	—	9 10 0	Bottoms s	" 0 0 10½
" Nail rod, round s	—	8 2 6	Old s	" 0 0 10½
" square s	—	8 2 6	Yellow Metal s	" 0 0 9½
Rails (Wales) c	—	8 2 6	Wetterstedt's Pat. Met. & cwt.	1 10 0
(Staffordshire) c	—	8 2 6	ENGLISH LEAD. s	
Railway Chasrs, Clyde.	—	4 10 0	Pig s	p. ton 19 0 0
Pig No. 1, Clyde c	—	2 18 6	Sheet s	p. ton 20 0 0
3-5ths No. 1 & 2-5ths No. 3	—	2 18 6	FOREIGN LEAD. s	
No. 1, in Wales s	3 10 0	4 5 0	Spanish, in bond s	p. ton 18 10 0
Scotch Pig No. 1 in London	—	3 10 0	ENGLISH TIN. s	
Stirling's Patent } Glasg.	—	3 12 6	Block s	p. cwt. 4 16 0
Toughened Pigs }	—	3 12 6	Bar s	p. cwt. 4 17 0
Ditto } Wales 4 0 0	—	4 5 0	FOREIGN TIN. c	
FOREIGN IRON. s		10 15 0-11 0 0	Banca s	p. cwt. 4 12 0
Swedish s	—	10 15 0-11 0 0	Straits (uncertified) s	" 4 9 0
Russian CCND	—	17 0 0	TIN-PLATES. s	
Indian Charcoal Pigs }	—	5 10 0	IC Charcoal s	p. box 1 11 0
In London }	—	5 10 0	IX Ditto s	" 1 17 0
FOREIGN STEEL. s		18 10 0	IX Coke s	" 1 5 0
Swedish keg, nominal s	—	18 10 0	IX Ditto s	" 1 11 0
Ditto fagot s	—	—	Canada plates s	p. ton 11 10 0
SPELTHER. c		19 15 0	QUICKSILVER s	
On the spot s	—	19 15 0	On the spot s	p. lb. 0 2 6-0 2 7
To arrive s	—	19 15 0	To arrive s	" 0 2 6-0 2 7
Terms.—a, 2½ per cent. dis.; b, 3 ditto; c, nett; d, 1½ per cent. dis.; e, 2 ditto; f, 1½ ditto; g, in Liverpool 10s. per ton less.—Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.				
* Cold blast, f.o.b. in Wales.				

The Scotch Pig-Iron Market has rallied this week, and prices have improved from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per ton. There has been a good amount of business at 58s. cash, and 59s. 6d. to 30s. per ton; the price is now steady at 58s. 6d. and 59s. 6d.

BAR IRON is scarce, and sells readily at advancing rates.

RAILS are now quoted at 8s. 2d. at the shipping port; the demand continues unimpaired.

SWEDISH STEEL is in more demand, there is none in the market.

SPELTHER is firmer; 19s. 10s. has been offered and refused for a quantity; sellers are steady at 19s. 15s. per ton.

COPPER is scarce and in good demand.

LEAD continues improving, this metal is in active request, the market looks well.

TIN is on the advance, holders of English will not sell at the present quotations, in expectation of a rise. E. I. Tin has also improved in value about 2s. per ton.

TIN-PLATES are in active demand, and large sales have been effected at current rates.

GLASGOW, Nov. 11.—Our pig-iron market has been flat this week, and rather drooping in price. Warrants are quoted to-day at 57s. per ton cash.

From the Board of Trade returns, just issued, we extract the following detailed account of the quantities of metals of home produce and manufacture exported from the United Kingdom during the month ending the 5th October in the three last years:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Metals.			
Iron, Pig s	11,333	18,668	19,331
Bar, bolt, and rod s	44,438	47,094	56,129
Wire s	457	403	532
Cast s	1,812	1,398	6,378
Wrought of all sorts s	14,534	13,680	15,190
Steel, unwrought s	1,171	1,334	1,427
Copper, in bricks and pigs s	24,189	8,854	5,174
Sheets, nails, &c. (including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing) s	30,373	18,792	17,265
Wrought of other sorts s	491	1,495	2,714
Brass of all sorts s	3,535	2,625	1,279
Lead s	2,345	2,213	1,038
Tin, unwrought s	4,392	2,514	2,605
Tin-plates s	value £88,254	£71,386	£126,836
The total declared value of all the metals comprised in the above table was as follows:—			
	For the month.	For nine months.	
1852	£964,182	£7,526,515	
1851	797,812	7,189,107	
1850	893,780	6,869,076	

The foreign and colonial demand for the produce of our vast metallic industry is shown to be a very active state, and, indeed, more conclusive evidence of the prosperity of this branch of trade could scarcely be afforded. The month has been marked by an extraordinary increase of movement, and on the aggregate of the nine months we have an increase of 337,408s., or nearly 5 per cent. compared with last year, when the export trade in metals was remarkably active; and an augmentation of no less than 637,439s., or 9½ per cent., since 1850. A large proportion of the increase arises from iron, which has been exported to the undermentioned extent:—

	For the month.	For nine months.
1852	£636,087	£4,647,919
1851	493,705	4,393,070
1850	464,018	4,020,355

In this extension of our iron exports we perceive the natural effect of the extraordinary activity of railway enterprise in the United States, Canada, India, and nearly every other part of the world. This foreign railway movement, it should be remembered, is as yet only commencing, so that the future augmentation of this head of the return may be expected to be very marked.

The exports of copper, on the other hand, are declining—a necessary consequence of the late marked rise in the price of this metal, which checks demand. The shipments of copper of all sorts stands thus:—

	For the month.	For nine months.
1852	£123,748	£1,182,467
1851	125,269	1,214,592
1850	227,288	1,341,422

The shipments of lead for the month are smaller than usual, but the nine months' returns show a slight increase. The exports of tin have also rather fallen off, but tin-plates continue in extensive demand for foreign parts, and have been shipped much more extensively.

The month's exports of foreign and colonial produce have been as follows:—

	1850.	1851.	1852.
Metals.			
Copper, unwrought and part wrought s	7151	1483	147
Iron, in bars, unwrought s	358	1174	976
Steel, unwrought s	23	167	87
Lead, pig, and sheet s	194	298	406
Spelter s	126	205	173
Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs s	849	1460	834
Quicksilver s	29419	6732	10109

The item of copper comprises the only feature of interest in these figures. The imports of copper ore continue less than usual, the receipts during the nine months being only 30,482 tons, against 32,854 in the corresponding period of last year, and 34,207 in 1850; but in the imports of copper "unwrought and part wrought," there is, as shown above, a remarkable increase, which we believe is caused in some measure by a large arrival of copper from the Norwegian copper mines. This item, however, is still considerably less than at former periods, being only 59,670 cwt., against 65,283 in the nine months of 1851, and 70,832 in 1850.

**MINES.**—A moderately active business has been effected this week, and although not to any very considerable amount, still satisfactory as regards the prices obtained. Wheal Buller has realised 800s.; West Providence has advanced from 50s. to 52s. and 53s.; West Caradon, 200s. to 210s.; Boscean, 16s. to 20s. and 25s.; Gonaema, 30s. to 40s.; Bedford United is in request at 8s. 10s. to 8s. 15s.; Wicklow Copper, 41s. to 41s. 15s. Dolcoath, General Mining Company for Ireland, Mining Company of Ireland, Par Consols, South Tamar, Trehan, and Wheal Golden are steady at the quotations. St. Day United, and a few more, continue in good request. In other respects, the value of non-dividend paying shares generally seem to be drooping, the number of sellers preponderating considerably.

In the Metal Market, continued advances in price are taking place in most descriptions. The Tin smelters decline offers at the present quotations, and as East India has risen 2s. per ton, a rise equal to that may, doubtless, be looked for. Plates are in most extensive demand, and very large sales have been effected.—Copper is scarce, and prices firm.—Lead is in great request, and higher rates giving.—Spelter is steady at 19s. 15s.—Scotch Pig-Iron is 58s. 6d. to 59s. 6d.; Bar-Iron is on the advance, and supply scanty: the demand for Rails is increasing—price, f.o.b., 8s. 2d. 6d. The last advices from New York announce the Metal Market to be in a most active state, and prices of every kind rising, particularly English Refined Bar-Iron and Pig-Iron.—Large quantities of English Pig-Lead and Spanish have realised higher rates.—Sheathing Copper and Yellow Metal have gone off at current prices, and stocks become low.—Banca Tin and Spelter have been sold to arrive, at advanced prices.

The sale of copper ore at Thursday's Ticketing was 3427 tons, amounting to 21,276s. 3s. 6d., the average produce and standard being 6s. 13s. 12s. The corresponding sale last month was 4219 tons, produce 7s. 13s. 8s., showing a decrease of about 12s. per ton.

Newtonsards, Eym, Wheal Golden, East Wheal Rose, Court Grange, North Trellawny, Maesyrwddu, Coetta Llys, Hendre, Deep Level, Talacre, Merilyn, Garreg, Delia, and Luganore, have sold lead ore this week.

Yeoland Consols, Rocks and Treverbyn, Charlestown United, Porkellis United, and Georgia Consols, have sold black tin.

Wheal Golden sold 80 tons of lead ore, at 14s. 10s. 6d.—being an advance of 1s. per ton in price, and about 20 tons in amount, above the usual average. Great Polgooth sold a parcel of black tin, which realised 926s. 6s. 7d.

At the Eym Mining Company's half-yearly meeting, in Sheffield, on the 3d instant, a dividend of 3s. per share was declared. The quantity of ore raised within the last three months, as well as the yield of the veins lately opened, which are likely to prove very productive, have imparted new life to the speculation. Superior engineering skill has been applied, so as to remove the immense quantity of water, which formerly caused such obstruction and impeded the progress of the works.

At Wheal Livel Consols quarterly meeting, on the 5th Nov., the accounts showed—balance last account, 457s. 1s. 11d.; materials sold, 18s. 10s. 9d.; received for carriage, &c., 23s. 15s. 11d.; tin sold, 266s. 16s. 11d.—3168s. 12s. 6d.—Mine cost for July, 444s. 12s. 6d.; August, 563s. 5s. 4d.; September, 507s. 13s. 2d.; lord's dues, 1-24th, 111s. 4s.; dividend 107s. 1s. leaving balance to next account, 466s. 17s. 6d. A dividend of 2s. 10s. per share was declared.

At Balleswidden Mine meeting, on the 27th Oct., the accounts showed—By sales of tin, 4224s. 14s. 3d.; sundries, 6s. 17s. 8d.—4231s. 11s. 11d.—Cost for July and Aug., 2670s. 14s. 5d.; coals, 205s. 10s. 11d.; carriage, 91s. 4s. 3d.; merchants' bills and interest, 848s. 15s. 8d.; dividend of 5s. per share, 406s.; leaving balance to next account, 9s. 8s. 8d.

At the Hingston Down Consols bi-monthly meeting, on the 9th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 51s. 19s. 6d.; received for copper ore sold and carriage, 1938s. 7s. 7d.—1990s. 5s. 1d.—Mr. Kieckhefer's loan, 800s.; cost for Aug., 536s. 5s. 5d.; Sept., 526s. 10s. 1d.; three months' secretary's salary, rent, printing, and stationery, 28s. 7s. 6d.; Duchy of Cornwall for duties, 41s. 6s. 11d.; discount, 9s. 6d.; leaving balance to next account, 515s. 1s. 1d.; ore sold since, 655s. 2s. 8d., makes 1170s. 3s. 11d. assets, against liabilities to end Nov., 1208s. 10s. 6d., and copper ore to be sold 18th Nov., estimated 600s. Morris's shaft is down to the 35 fm. level, in direct communication with Victor's winze, sunk below the 53. The 53 east is driving through a large and ore lode, worth 2 tons per fm. The stopes continue to yield fair returns, and of good quality. The monthly returns are expected to shortly increase. The machinery is working well.

At Pembroke and East Crinnis general quarterly meeting, on Monday (John Smith, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Balance last account, 29s. 17s. 6d.; received for copper ore sold, 397s. 15s. 4d.; loan from the committee, 3000s.; cash in anticipation of call by the committee, 1659s. 10s.; received on calls, 2185s



**Business in the gold mining share market this week has been on the whole more active, and although one or two descriptions have not fully supported the price improvement, the market generally maintains a firm appearance.** Inquiries have been chiefly for Newmont Montrose, Fort Philip, Colonial Gold, and Liberty, all which are firm and very favorably thought of. The latter three have somewhat dull after the meeting. Large sums of gold dust continue to be received from Australia, and all the accounts that have come to hand speak of an almost daily increasing yield of the precious metal. The present estimate of the yield is about 30,000,000 sterling per annum. Some interesting particulars, from Australia and California, are given in another column. The transactions of the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The Veraguas Company have announced their intention to issue a report next week. The non-official quotations are:—Anglo-Australian,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  prem.; Veraguas,  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $\frac{1}{4}$  prem.; Carberry West, par to  $\frac{1}{4}$  prem.

The miscellaneous share business comprises:—Bank of Australasia, at 64 $\frac{1}{2}$ , being further rise; Bank of British North America, 59; English, Scottish, and Australian Banks, 45 to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Provincial Bank of Ireland, 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Union Bank of London, 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Australian Royal Mail Steam, 3 to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Crystal Palace, 53; General Steam Navigation, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Netherlands Lands Enclosure, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 88; Royal Mail Steam, 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The prices of new undertakings, not yet officially quoted, are:—Ebro Canal, 11 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Antwerp and Rotterdam Railway,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.; Royal Swedish Railway,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Western Railway of Switzerland,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.; Central Asiatic Railway, nominal at 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; South Eastern of France,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Magdalena Steam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.; North of Europe Steam,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to dis.; Isle of Wight Railway,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.; Chicago Road,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem.; Bank of India, Aus-Asian, and China,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 prem.; French Congo,  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The London Dock Stocks are well supported, with the exception of London, which is rather weaker. Southampton and St. Katharine are looking up. Insurance Shares are firm, and Globe, Legal and General Life and Marine are better. The Equitable Reversionary Society's shares are quoted 117 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; General Reversionary and Investment, 100; London Reversionary, 15; Reversionary Interest Society, 10. Miscellaneous shares are quoted as follows in the official list:—Assam Tea, 10; Australian Agricultural, 38 40; Electric Telegraph (A shares, 20d. paid), 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hudson's Bay Stock, 220; London Institution, 5; Price's Patent Candle Company, 25 ex. div.; South Australian, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

The English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank has received its charter from Government, and is thus placed in exactly the same position as the London Chartered Bank of Australia. Mr. Jackson, a gentleman well known in the colonies, has been appointed manager, and will immediately proceed to Australia to make the requisite arrangements for the commencement of business. It is expected that the good standing of the gentlemen composing the board of direction, and their connection with the colonies, will ensure to the institution a large business. A call of 2s. per share has just been made by the directors of the Australasian Pacific Mail Steam Packet Company, payable by the 1st December. A call of 1s. 10s. per share has also been made on the shareholders of the North and South Western Oceanic Railway Company, payable by the 30th November. A call of 1s. per share (making 7s.) has been made by the Killarney Junction Railway. The Emperor of Russia had given his sanction to a railway from Odessa to Charkoff. Shares are to be issued bearing a state guarantee of 5 per cent. Samuel Morton Peto, Esq., M.P., has joined the direction of the Upper India Railway. Messrs. G. P. Bidder and M. A. Borthwick have been appointed engineers. A meeting of the firms connected with the tin-plate manufacture, was held yesterday, to take into consideration the best means of obtaining the repeal of the existing duty on foreign tin. Mr. Booker, M.P., occupied the chair, and the anomalous position of tin, in being liable to a heavy duty, while copper, lead, iron, and zinc are exempt, was the chief point dwelt upon. At the close of the proceedings the following resolutions were adopted:—Moved by Mr. Budd, and seconded by Mr. Lewis, "That the duties on tin plate, and on pig iron, be repealed, and on the subject of the duty on tin plates presented to a broad flat surface, so heated air as it passes the tubes, so that it is "dried" as it passes into the cylinder. The pistons and axles are in one piece of wrought-iron, thus diminishing the weight from 3 to 2 cwt., reducing the reciprocating resistance at a velocity of 60 miles per hour, from 140 tons about 90 tons per minute. The springs are of India-rubber, on Coleman's patent; as a Bourdon's steam-pressure meter, showing the pressure of steam in boiler; as a Carrett and Marshall's steam-pump, to enable the driver to supply the boiler even when not in motion. The cylinder-covers are of wrought-iron, only half the usual weight; and the axles are tubular, reducing the weight one-third."

**KENMARE MINES.**—The prospects here are very much improved. There is a splendid branch of rich ore in the wize sinking under the 30 ft. level, west of Baker's shaft. There is also a fine lode for a good length in the bottom of the 46 ft. level; it is expected, with these improvements, that another cargo of ore will be shortly ready for export. The steam pipe presents a most favorable view of works connected with it are and fully to answer their purposes. The halvans will, it is expected, soon form a cargo, independent of the ore in course of raising.

**WALLER GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—We understand that an association under the above title has been formed for the working of auriferous quartz veins in the Breckinridge county, Virginia, U.S. The company have obtained from coming before the public until they had instituted the most searching inquiries as to the value of the property, wishing to avoid the disagreements which might arise merely from *ex parte* estimates in England. The mine has been surveyed, and the reports of the engineers affixed; and it merely waits the results of the assays of ore to bring the company prominently before the public.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY AT WEST HEMP TREASURY.**—A workman engaged in sinking Tremayne shaft at a depth of 56 fathoms, came to a curious-looking stone, which he split open, and in a cavity in its centre about half-an-inch long, laid a little red worm, about the eighth of an inch long. It was alive, and lived some hours afterwards, but then, like other animals long immured, ceased to enjoy liberation. The surrounding stuff was killas, and the stone the worm was found was one of peach from the lode, three inches wide, and just the same length.

In the Vice-Chancellor's Court, yesterday, in the case of the Pennant Craighen Consolidated Mining Company, Mr. Selwyn moved, on behalf of Mr. Fenn, to reverse an order of Master Tinney, retaining his name on the list of contributors. It was contended that the company was projected to be carried out on the basis of the system, and that among the rules and regulations was one which Fenn had signed himself of, giving power to relinquish his interest, which he had done, before order for winding-up was made. Mr. Roxburgh, for the official manager, insisted that Fenn was liable for all debts incurred while he was a shareholder, and endeavored to show that he had not complied with the requirements of the rules. Vice-chancellor Stuart did not think either he or the Master previously had had sufficient reason to prove Fenn liable as a contributor, and his name was, therefore, ordered to be taken off the list—the costs of motion, and those before the Master, to be paid out of the estate.

\* The unusually late delivery of this morning's post, probably caused by the excessively flooded state of the country, and the consequent delay of the trains, has prevented the insertion of several matters which otherwise would have appeared.

**COAL MARKET, LONDON.**

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 31; sold, 24.  
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 13; sold, 12.  
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 296; sold 172.

Delivery of coals, &c., in the port of London during the month of October:—

Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.		
Clastic 1.....	423	128,812	Scotch .....	29	157
Derland ..... 197	55,748	Welsh .....	19	8,811	
Ham. .... 152	36,885	Yorkshire, &c. ....	28	1,789	
Lepool & West Hart. 227	65,661	Small coal .....	4	780	
Middlebrook, &c. 87	19,728	Cinders .....	2	92	
h. .... 23	4,330	Total .....	1166	321,363	

brought by railway, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of October, 1852 .....

brought by canal, and entered at the Coal Market during the month of October, 1852 .....

at the Coal Market during the month of October, 1852 .....

Tons 39,716 $\frac{1}{2}$   
2,930 $\frac{1}{2}$   
561

**Comparative Statement of 1851 and 1852.**

Sorted from 1st January to 30th Oct., 1852 .....	Ships 10124 .....	2,775,867 tons
Sorted from 1st January to 30th Sept., 1851 .....	" 9548 .....	2,602,367 "
Increase in the present year .....	556 .....	170,440

**BLACK TIN.**

Sold on the Mine, on the 30th October.

Tons s. q. lbs.	Price.	Amount.	Purchasers.
and Consols .....	5 15 0 14 .....	\$39 10 0 .....	\$ 342 10 0 Williams and
ditto .....	0 1 2 19 .....	31 0 0 .....	2 11 9 Calenick.
s & Treverbyn..	19 16 2 15 .....	.....	1215 19 3 —

Sold on the 5th November.

gia Consols .....	5 16 3 7 .....	\$61 0 0 .....	\$ 356 5 6 —
ditto .....	0 16 1 18 .....	28 0 0 .....	22 19 3 —

Sold on the 6th November.

ells United .....	10 0 1 5 .....	\$58 10 0 .....	\$ 585 17 2 —
ditto .....	5 15 1 14 .....	55 0 0 .....	317 5 7 —
ditto .....	2 7 0 6 .....	46 0 0 .....	108 4 5 —
ditto .....	3 1 0 26 .....	35 0 0 .....	107 3 1 —
ditto .....	0 0 4 10 .....	12 0 0 .....	40 13 11 —
ditto .....	0 0 1 14 .....	12 0 0 .....	0 4 6 —

Sold on the 10th November.

Wheel Towan..	10 0 0 0 .....	\$62 0 0 .....	\$ 620 0 0 —
ditto .....	1 5 0 0 .....	60 10 0 .....	75 12 6 —
ditto .....	0 15 0 0 .....	54 0 0 .....	40 10 0 —

Sold on the Mine.

estown United.	4 0 0 0 .....	\$59 10 0 .....	\$ 238 0 0 —
ditto .....	2 0 0 0 .....	56 0 0 .....	112 0 0 —</

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF NEWTONARDS LEAD ORE.			
Douglas, Isle of Man, Nov. 10.			
Walker, Parker, and Co. (purchasers), 50 tons.....			£11 16 0
Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers), 50 tons.....			11 16 0
W. J. Cookson and Co. ....			11 15 0
John P. Eyton .....			11 10 6
Panther Smelting Company.....			11 10 6
Simms, Williams, Nevill, and Co. ....			11 8 6
Locke, Blhckett, and Co. ....			11 7 6
Tamar Smelting Co. ....			11 3 6

  

Sold in Derbyshire, November 4.			
Mines.	Tons.	Price per ton.	Purchasers.
Eyam Mines.....	11½	£12 0 0	Barker & Co.
ditto .....	11½	12 0 0	W. Wyatt.
ditto .....	9	10 12 6	J. Hallam.

  

Sold on the Mine, on the 6th November.			
Wheal Golden Consols .....	80	£14 10 6	R. Michell and Son.
East Wheal Rose .....	62	15 8 0	ditto
ditto .....	23	14 1 0	ditto
ditto .....	12	15 1 0	ditto
Court Grange .....	25	16 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto .....	10	10 2 6	ditto

  

Sold on the Mine, on the 9th November.			
North Wheal Trelawny .....	7	£15 0 0	Pontifex and Wood.
ditto .....	6	5 10 0	ditto

  

Ticketings at the White Horse Hotel, Holywell, Nov. 11.			
Maesyrwddu .....	80	£12 17 6	J. P. Eyton.
Hendre .....	11	12 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Coetia Llys .....	11	13 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deep Level .....	38	12 1 6	ditto
Falacra .....	18	13 5 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Merllyn .....	60	13 4 6	J. P. Eyton.
Garreg .....	9	11 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Deliffe .....	16½	12 2 6	ditto
ditto .....	16½	12 2 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto .....	7½	11 1 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Luganure .....	100	11 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.

  

### COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 20, and sold at Swansea, 9th November.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.	Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	Price.
Cobre .....	96	14½	£14 5 0	Knockmahon. 78	7½	£7 9 0	
ditto .....	80	14½	14 0 0	ditto .....	32	12½	11 12 0
ditto .....	76	14½	23 16 0	ditto .....	67	3½	7 10 0
ditto .....	65	14½	14 9 6	Ballymurtagh 67	3½	3 8 0	
ditto .....	53	22½	22 12 0	ditto .....	23	2½	2 8 0
ditto .....	52	22½	22 13 6	French .....	74	5½	6 1 0
ditto .....	10	18½	18 1 6	Waterloo Slag 41	4½	3 12 0	
ditto .....	7	67½	68 10 0	ditto .....	11	3	2 7 0
Berehaven .....	98	10½	10 10 6	ditto .....	4	3½	2 5 0
ditto .....	82	10½	10 10 6	Dylliffe .....	28	7½	7 10 0
ditto .....	81	10½	10 11 6	Glyfyn .....	15	8	9 9 0
ditto .....	63	10½	10 10 0	ditto .....	10	20½	20 12 0
ditto .....	63	10½	10 9 6	Kaw-aw .....	16	12½	12 5 0

  

### TOTAL PRODUCE.

Cobre .....	439	£8278 14 6	Waterloo Slag .....	56	£183 15 0
Berehaven .....	396	4166 19 0	Dylliffe .....	28	210 14 0
Knockmahon .....	149	1276 5 0	Glyfyn .....	25	333 2 0
Ballymurtagh .....	90	283 11 0	Kaw-aw .....	16	196 8 0
French .....	74	373 14 0			

  

### COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

Copper Miners' Company .....	106	£614 10 0
Freeman and Co. ....	168	866 12 0
Grenfell and Sons .....	163	1137 5 6
Simms, Williams, and Co. ....	123	2023 2 0
Vivian and Sons .....	49	658 8 0
Williams, Foster, and Co. ....	232	4300 14 0
Mines Royal .....	439	4504 15 6
English and Australian Company .....	53	1197 10 0

  

### AVERAGES.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
British .....	£8 13-16	£12 18 6
Foreign .....	16 14 6	111 17 0

  

Sale .....	12 3-16	£12 0 6	£116 18 6
Totals—British, 744; Foreign, 520 = 1273 tons (21-cwts.)			

  

### AVERAGES OF LAST SALE.

Produce.	Price.	Standard.
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## Notices to Correspondents.

**MINING IN IRELAND.**—Sir: I should esteem it a favour if your intelligent correspondent would, in reporting the progress of Irish mines (which he has occasionally done of late in your valuable Journal), state whether he knows anything about the Clew Bay Copper and Sulphur Mining Company. I bought some shares of a person in the company, and wrote to the secretary for information respecting it, but he never returned me any answer. The company's offices are in King William-street, Strand. The mines (the prospectus states) are situated under the lands of Currahe, 5000 acres in extent, on Clew Bay, county of Mayo, Ireland. I think it is about a twelvemonth since the prospectus came out. The mines are held under a long lease, and the shares are 11. each, capital 12,800l.—SAMUEL BEICH: South Carlton, Nov. 9.

**PHOENIX MINE.**—A Subscriber has taken the pains to cast up the total amount of copper ore sold from this valuable and productive mine at the public ticketings, and sent us an account thereof, stating it to be less than the dividends declared. Our correspondent can have no interest in the concern, or he would have been aware that the sales of copper ore have largely exceeded his sum total, and that they have sold a large amount of tin besides. We get no reports from the concern, which, in fact, is a private one—the shares being chiefly held by parties in and around Manchester.

**Inquiries are still made as to what has become of Silver Valley and Wheel Brothers.**

**TRENTON MINE SETT.**—Sir: In my tour through Cornwall, it was my business on Saturday the 6th inst., to inspect the mineral prospects of this locality. Having from time to time read the reports of this mine, I was desirous of being satisfied as to its bearing and character. I very much regarded its peculiarly favourable deposits, the stratum being argillaceous slate. I availed myself of the offer of the agent to descend to the subterranean workings and discoveries; and I have no hesitation in saying that this mine must, within six months, prove equally as productive as the Caradon Mines. Moreover, the correspondence of the Caradon series with the indications I have seen here substantiates the conception that are long—say, 5 fms. deeper—vast resources of mineral wealth will be developed.—J. L. T. R.

**"One Interested in Steam Navigation."**—Some remarks on the subject of cylindrical propellers, alluded to by our correspondent, will be found in another column.

The letter of "A Member of the Finance Committee of the Arundell United Mines, in reply to 'Argus' (of Truro)," should have appeared in our present Journal had it reached us earlier. "An Englishman," on the Fallacious Value of Mining Shares; and "A Shareholder," on the Great Crinnis Mine, are omitted for the same reason.

**FICTITIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.**—"Argus" (of Truro) requests us to state, that he firmly adheres to all the opinions expressed in his letter published in the Journal of the 30th October; but that he will not deign to notice such communications as those of "A Shareholder," or others who may attempt by gibes and sneers to deter him from expressing an unbiased opinion on the different undertakings which may be submitted to the mining world. Let the honest miner, agent, or shareholder confute any part of what he sets forth, if they can, by fair means and argument, and he will be the first to meet them.

**"T." (Tewkesbury).**—The working of the new Patent Law is not so equitable and good as it might be; and this is in a great measure owing to the fact of its being worked by a disinterested commission, composed of *ex officio* members only—all of them legal officers. It would have been much better if there had been no commissioners at all, and if the judicial committee of the Privy Council, after consulting the law officers, had made the rules, and a proper man, as the chief clerk of the Patent Office, had been appointed to preside over the routine, and the Patent Office had been a department of the Home Office or the Board of Trade. A great improvement in the constitution of the commission would be to add the president and vice-president of the Board of Trade to it, and likewise a permanent working commissioner. At present, the delay is not only in the making, but in the making of the first one official and then another.

**"J. B." Swansea.**—We should think the patent for the "autogenous process of soldering" has yet some years to run: from recollection, we feel satisfied it must be under 10 years old, but we will give particulars in our next.

**"A. B." (Limerick).**—It is true that the Commissioners of Patents have made a rule that the law officer is to inquire into the propriety of any letters patents, including her Majesty's colonies, and make a special report to the Lord Chancellor thereon; but we trust this rule will be withdrawn, as it cannot answer any good purpose, and will only cause unnecessary trouble and vexation to inventors. As far as it may pretend to protect the interests of the colonies, it is worse than useless, as it seeks to protect their local interests by the Acts of the Imperial Government, of whom the colonies seek nothing so much as non-interference. The proper course appears to be for her Majesty to exercise her undoubted right to make the grant extend to the colonies, leaving each colony to recognise it, or not, according as it may be justified by the laws and constitutions thereof.

**"J. P." (Ballymoney).** by addressing a letter to T. Chrystals, R. 4, Post-Office, Liverpool, will get all the information he requires.

**East Darren and Cefn Bruno** made the calls stated in our last and prior to June, no intimation of which being furnished us at the time, and being requested to alter the price paid on our share List, we had to note the fact, to keep the amount of calls as correct as possible. Our correspondents have been constantly solicited to furnish us with the bi-monthly, quarterly, or other financial statements, and if they would do so, they would have no reason to complain. Our quotation for West Towan is correct, although no call was made at the last account.

**"T. G." (Regent's-park).**—Owing to the number of companies projected, many were unable to obtain the capital. If the adventure has not been carried on according to the prospectus, probably an action at law would lie: the circumstances should be submitted to counsel for opinion; but we question much, the company being illegally constituted, and the subscriber being an accessory, whether anything could be recovered. An application to the Lord Mayor would probably have no other effect than damaging the concern, if any good still exists in it. The directors should be requested to convene a meeting, and decide whether to proceed or wind-up. As the adventure is conducted on the Cost-book System, it is presumed that every proprietor has signed the cost-book, which should be open for his inspection, and he could then consult with his co-adventurers. The proprietor had no right to pay for the shares until he had signed the cost-book: in fact, the money should have been paid there and then to the pursuer.

**Our Durham correspondent** is wrong, in supposing that we have declined to publish any further correspondence on the subject of Colliery Ventilation: the numerous letters forwarded compelled us to abridge those referred to, and to intimate that novelty and brevity must be studied in future.

**THE ASTURIAN COMPANY.**—SUPPLEMENT TO "REPLY TO 'A MINER,' OVIEDO."—The trustees for the sale of the Asturian Mines are Messrs. Amory, Wilkinson, and Gillan. The liquidators, Messrs. Moore, Forriestall, and Scott. The validity of the acts of these two bodies rests on the authority of their respective appointments, which differ materially. The trustees, according to the royal decree of the 29th June, 1849, dissolving the company, the directors, as required by the statutes, called a special meeting, at which the liquidators were elected to act with the directors in winding up their affairs. In their hands certainly, therefore, the entire management rested; but, on the 20th Aug., 1850, to serve certain purposes, a meeting of the (dissolved) shareholders took place, which assumed to be competent to supersede this direction, and to confer additional powers on other parties. Neither the above decree (29th of June, 1849), nor any other, gives power to form a new company; a necessary condition to this being the previous winding-up of the dissolved company. Although the New Zealand Company differs essentially from this, yet, as there are some points in which they agree, it may, perhaps, be instructive to observe the course which seems about to be pursued in winding up this affair.—T. G. L.: Nov. 10.

**WHEAL FRANCO.**—"A Mine Agent" (Tavistock), suggests that the committee of this mine should extend the cross-cut in the 30 ft. level north; by doing which they would intersect the Wheal Franco lode in about 48 fms. driving.

**"G. S." (Liskeard).**—The principal localities of platina are Choco and Barbacoas, in South America, Matto Grosso, in Brazil, St. Domingo, and Siberia. Some periods since, it was found in such abundance at Joetski, in the Perm Government of Siberia, that the Russians converted it into a medium of exchange, by coining it into ducats of 10 rubles. The refractory properties of this metal, its freedom from rust or tarnish, and its not being acted on by most chemical re-agents, renders it extremely valuable in the construction of philosophical and chemical apparatus. It is also used for covering other metals for painting on porcelain, &c.

**"An Inquirer" (Cornhill).**—According to Humboldt, the mines of Guanajuato produced from 1766 to 1803, 45,000 marcs of gold, and 18,723,537 marcs of silver.

**CRADDOCK'S ENGINES.**—"A Subscriber" states that he has carefully laboured through, and attentively read, every one of the communications of Mr. David Mushet on the Craddock engine, and is as completely in the dark as ever on this to him, very mysterious invention. He says, if the engine is an undisputed fact, let the public have a concise and understandable description of what it is, and the peculiar merits of this invaluable invention. He proposes that the matter be at once set at rest, by Mr. Craddock, and his able advocate, having a moderately sized engine constructed, and offer the same to any mining company, or manufacturer, to guarantee the full performance of all they claim for the principle, and, if successful, to be paid a fair price for the engine. It really appears to us that "A Subscriber" is one of those listless, passive, and uninvestigating, yet quibbling, quill drivers, of whom Mr. Mushet so justly complains; for since the 19th June, 1844, in the *Mining Journal* of which date the first description appeared, our columns have teemed with details of the principles, construction, and the practical advantages, economy, and power of the engine. Further, we may remark, these notices have not been merely theoretical emanations, but statements of facts, founded on the actual working of engines, the first of which was constructed by Mr. Craddock, in Birmingham, nine years ago. No exertions have been spared by the inventor to enlighten the public on the subject: he delivered an interesting course of lectures on the Chemistry of the Steam-engine, which were afterwards published, with illustrative diagrams. One of his engines, a boiler and condenser, was exhibited in the Great Exhibition, in 1851, although it is notorious that some insidious spirit was at work to prove his employing those advantages awarded to other exhibitors, by which the merits of the engine could have been more fully and efficiently shown. During the past two years Mr. Craddock has established himself at the Ranelagh Engine Works, Ranelagh-road, Thames-bank, Plimlico, where his engine may be daily seen in operation, and where, we are happy to say, orders are at length beginning to flow in, and from whence several have been recently dispatched to their respective destinations, where we have no doubt they will perform all that is claimed for them. After such publicity, it is really difficult to understand how "A Subscriber," or any one else taking the least interest in the improvement of the steam-engine, can allude to the affair as a mysterious invention; and as to his suggestion of supplying an engine for trial, he does not appear aware that Mr. Mushet is in advance of him, for only in last week's *Journal* our esteemed correspondent states that if half a dozen gentlemen feeling an interest in the improvement of the steam-engine will preside at a series of comparative experiments, he will undertake that they shall be satisfactorily conducted. We believe and trust, however, that the superiority of Craddock's combined arrangements are beginning to be appreciated in favourable quarters, that their use will rapidly extend and increase, and that the inventor will begin to reap some reward for his ingenuity, outlay of capital, and years of harassing expense.

**Received.**—"J. S." (Old Broad-street).—"B. R." (Durham).—Mr. David Mushet.—Mr. Joshua Richardson.—"Vis Viva"—Mr. Christopher Richardson.

## The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

\* \* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

To THE EDITOR,

*Mining Journal Office,*

25, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

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THE MINING JOURNAL  
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 13, 1852.

To resume the discussion as to the Crown's prerogative of mines royal. The judges upon the Earl of Northumberland's case, mentioned in our last week's impression, gave a judgment which, to a large extent, is the received law upon this subject at the present time. They (except three) solemnly decided that all mines of gold or silver throughout the realm, or of base metal, wherein there is any ore of gold or silver, of however small value, belong to the king by prerogative, with liberty to dig and lay the same upon the land of the subject, and carry it away thence. The three judges, however, partially dissented from the above general proposition, and took a diversity as to mines of base metal, wherein the gold or silver shall exceed the value of the base metal, and where not; for they held that in the latter case, as well the gold or silver as the base metal belonged of right to the proprietor of the soil, otherwise in the former case, for there all shall go the Crown by prerogative. Notwithstanding this diversity, the earl had judgment given against him, because as the information charged that the mines of copper in question contained gold or silver, and the earl did not deny it, nor averred in his answer (as he should have done) that the gold or silver contained in them was not of the greater value, nor sufficient to defray the charges of getting it; therefore the three dissentient judges agreed that the best should be intended for the king—viz.: that the gold or silver was of the greater value, and that judgment should be given against the earl.

Whether the earl ever received compensation for this fraud, history does not inform us; but we have abundant historic evidence that, during succeeding reigns, the whole question of prerogative royal was freely discussed by the nation, which resolved that one of the principal safeguards of the British constitution is the limitation of the sovereign's prerogative, or regal power, by bounds so certain and notorious that it is impossible he should ever exceed them without the consent of the people, and that *nihil enim aliud potest rex, nisi id solum quod de jure potest*. However, the Earl of Northumberland's case having decided the legality of the prerogative of mines royal, it was found impossible to legally exercise it, owing to the statute 5th HENRY IV., which prohibited the multiplication of gold and silver. The Crown, therefore, sought to repeal that Act, which Parliament refused to do, unless the same Act should to some extent annul the Earl of Northumberland's case, by providing that no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead, should thereafter be adjudged to be a royal mine, although gold or silver may be extracted out of the same. The Act 1st WILLIAM AND MARY, sess. 1, c. 30, is intitled "an Act to repeal the statute made in the fifth year of King HENRY IV. against the multiplying gold and silver," which, after reciting that by a statute made and enacted in the Parliament held in the 5th HENRY IV., it was amongst other things enacted, that none from thenceforth should use or multiply gold or silver, or use the craft of multiplication, and if any the same do they should incur the pain of felony. And after reciting that since the making of the said statute divers persons had by their study, industry, and learning arrived to great skill and perfection in the art of melting and refining of metals, and otherwise improving them and their ores, which very much abound in this realm, and extracting gold and silver out of the same, but dared not exercise their said skill within this realm for fear of falling under the penalty of the said statute, but exercised the said art in foreign parts to the great loss and detriment of this realm. Enacted by the second section: That from thenceforth the aforesaid branch, article, or sentence, contained in the said Act, and every word, matter, and thing contained in the said branch, or sentence, should be repealed, annulled, revoked, and for ever made void, anything in the said Act to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding. The 3d section, however, provided,—"That all the gold and silver that should be extracted by the aforesaid art of melting and refining of metals, and otherwise improving of them and their ores, as before set forth, be from thenceforth employed for no other use or uses whatsoever but for the increase of monies; and that the place thereby appointed for the disposal thereof should be their Majesties' Mint, within the Tower of London; at which place they were to receive the full and true value for their gold and silver, so extracted from time to time, according to the assay and fineness thereof, and so for any greater or lesser weight; and that none of that metal of gold and silver, so refined and extracted, be permitted to be used or disposed of in any other place or places within their Majesties' kingdom and dominions. The 4th section provided also,—"That no mine of copper, tin, iron, or lead, should thereafter be adjudged, reputed, or taken to be a royal mine, although gold or silver may be extracted out of the same.

The above Act is, at the present day, of the greatest practical interest to miners, inasmuch it provides that the Crown has the right of pre-emption of the precious metals, a question likely to promote extensive discussion in these gold mining times; doubtless, such right of pre-emption should be immediately relinquished by the Crown, by Act of Parliament, the repeal of which, and on an early day, should be a point in the miners' charter.

The report of the proceedings in the Winding-up Court, in the case of the GERMAN MINING COMPANY, the particulars of which are detailed in another column, requires somewhat more than a passing notice. This company, which was formed some 15 years since, after expending 80,000l. or 100,000l., found themselves in debt to the London and Westminster Bank to the extent of 12,000l., with a further sum of about 2500l. to the directors and other contributors, and as the funds were not forthcoming to liquidate these demands, the Winding-up Act was had recourse to by one or other of the parties. As the case is one to which we attach more than ordinary importance, from the dictum of the one court, and the reverse decision arrived at by another, and the vacillation which has evidently been manifested throughout, and furthermore that we cannot but consider the question at issue as one of the first importance, as involving the Cost-book System and laws of partnership—we shall endeavour to relieve the matter of all abstract or legal questions, and deal with its merits in as plain a manner as possible.

The adventurers having the necessity for an advance, borrowed of the London and Westminster Bank (two of the shareholders or directors being also directors of that establishment) 12,000l., or some such sum, and furthermore 2458l., which was advanced by certain of the directors, making together 14,458l., which claims were in the first instance allowed by the MASTER. This having, however, been objected to, and certain legal proceedings instituted, the London and Westminster Bank, to use the words of our report "elected to treat the debt as not due to the bank, the case resolving itself into a point of law, as to whether the directors had power, under the deed of the company, to borrow money so as to bind the shareholders without the consent of every shareholder." On the 13th July last, it appears that an application was made to the MASTER to discharge his order of the 3rd of July, 1849, referred to so far as related to the sum of 2458l. (the amount advanced by the directors and others), which having been adjourned, has since been brought under the attention of the court—whose decision forms the subject of remark, and which, as will be seen, is one of the most important which has come before the public, and should act as a caution to those who heedlessly embark in schemes on the representations of a proprietor, or those put forward by interested parties. It was contended on the part of the directors, that the sum advanced by them was in accordance with a resolution of the shareholders, and to be repaid them out of the first assets; but which was objected to by counsel, on the ground, "that there was no minute showing that the shareholders had consented to borrow it," while it was showed, on the part of the directors, that the money so advanced by them, in accordance with the resolution of the adventurers, was in fact to pay off old debts, which had been contracted on behalf of the company.

We now arrive at the decision of the MASTER, which will, we think, teach a lesson to bankers and directors, or committee-men, and will, we hope, meet with the attention of adventurers and shareholders in mines, where the committee of management, or officers, have incurred responsibilities and debts without the concurrence of their constituents or the body they represent. The MASTER distinctly stated, that in his opinion no general meeting could bind all the shareholders to pay off monies which might have been borrowed by the directors, although such might have

been for the purposes of the company; and, moreover, that the shareholders could not be held liable beyond the capital of the company. Now, in this case it is quite clear that the directors exceeded their powers; and although it is to be regretted the loss should fall upon them (no slight matter if that the London and Westminster Bank should have a legal claim on them), yet the decree so made is a safeguard to the public, and fully bears out the decision in the case of RICKETTS v. BENNETT, where an advance on the part of bankers to a pursuer, to the extent of 4000l. or 5000l. was attempted to be recovered from the adventurers, but without success.

A deputation of the principal inhabitants, agents, and workmen of the Cwmavon Iron-Works recently waited on Mr. WILLIAM GILBERTSON, the resident manager, to present him with a handsome silver tea service, as a testimonial in commemoration of the benefits conferred on the locality by the active part he had taken in the re-establishment of the works of the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England. On the arrival of the deputation at Coed Park, Mr. SLOAN, of the firm of MORGAN and SLOAN, on behalf of the inhabitants, and Mr. FREDERICK EVANS, on the part of the workmen, severally addressed Mr. GILBERTSON. Mr. SLOAN said the subscription for, and presentation of, the testimonial was decided upon at a meeting of 2000 inhabitants of the neighbourhood. It was not presented to Mr. GILBERTSON merely as manager, for as soon as his appointment took place they felt the delicacy of their position, and closed the subscription. He had far higher claims; it was for his indefatigable and protracted exertions for the restoration of the Copper Company, and the consequent promotion of the interests of the neighbourhood. Mr. EVANS said he had the honour to represent the workmen of Cwmavon Works subscribers to the testimonial, to request the acceptance of it, as a small token of the feelings they entertained, and to express their gratitude for the exertions used in the successful resuscitation of the works. He then read the following inscription:—

This service is presented to WILLIAM GILBERTSON, Esq., by the inhabitants of, and others connected with, the Cwmavon Works, as a tribute of personal regard for him, and in commemoration of the 13th May, 1852, on which day the Governor and Company of Copper Miners in England were put in possession of their works, this ancient corporation having been resuscitated, and the large population saved from impending distress, mainly through the untiring and indefatigable exertions of the subject of this testimonial.

The testimonial consisted of an elegant antique-pattern silver tea and coffee service, with a large oval tray, bearing the above inscription, together valued at about 90l. Mr. GILBERTSON said he accepted the beautiful memento with unfeigned pleasure; its origin was most gratifying. As manager he could not have consistently accepted it, but under the circumstances he had been relieved from the difficulty. He should value it not solely for its intrinsic worth, but as a token of the good feeling of the inhabitants. He warmly alluded to the exertions of Sir JOHN DEAN PAUL (the governor) and Sir JOHN HENRY PELLY (the deputy-governor); and concluded by thanking the deputation for their kind wishes, assuring them of his earnest desire for the interest of the works, and wish to spend the remainder of his life among them. Toasts having been drank, comprising the Governor and Company of Copper Miners, Mr. GILBERTSON, and the deputation, the latter retired.

The spirit of CHAFF, WAX, and Co., immortalised by DICKENS'S *Poor Man's Tale of a Patent*, still hovers around her MAJESTY'S Patent Office, and seeks to obstruct the beneficial working of the New Patent Act; and, first, it endeavours to prevent the carrying into effect the benign intentions of her MAJESTY'S Treasury and Commissioner of Patents of providing a commodious patent office, as published to an admiring world in the first set of rules under the New Patent Act, being fearful, no doubt, of losing power by the transfer of the Great Seal Patent Office to any more commodious premises than the back room in Quality-court, Chancery-lane, at present used for it.

Again, it seeks to place doubts and delays between the inventor and his patent. Now he must restrict his patent within such narrow bounds, that each mechanical element in it shall require a distinct patent, and then the right to have letters patent for the colonies becomes the bone of contention, to which end a most absurd rule has just been issued—that a list of the colonies is to be given in by the inventor, the matter is to be examined into by the law officers, and a report made to the LORD CHANCELLOR (!), and to prevent patentees getting on too fast, notices to proceed are gazetted but once a week, warrants for sealing cannot be had when due, and doubts and difficulties are heaped up on every side.

A memorial has recently been presented to Congress, by Lieut. MAURAY, of the United States Navy, on a subject which, in the present days of enterprising spirit, colonization, emigration, and industrial production, will, we have no doubt, excite a powerful impression both in England and America. Lieut. MAURAY has long (as many of our readers are probably aware) been actively engaged in investigations connected with the winds, and ocean currents, more particularly as regards their bearing on navigation, trade, and commerce; and in this document he has embodied the whole of the deductions from his long experience. He shows that if drift wood from the Andes, floating down the tributaries of the Amazons in the interior of South America, and other drift from the Rocky Mountains, in North America, be cast upon the head waters of the Missouri, obeying the force of the winds and currents, they will represent their course, and will be drifted out upon the broad ocean through the Pass of Florida; the former first coursing northward, then to the eastward through the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, and north-westerly through the Pass of Florida, the Missouri drift also following the latter course. It is assumed from the direction of these currents and other natural causes, that for the peaceful and practical purposes of trade, commerce, and navigation, there is but one highway from the mouth of the Amazon, on which the Southern Atlantic ports occupy the position of half-way houses—a market way hitherto overlooked, although the winds and waves have placed the key in the hands of the inhabitants. Having clearly defined the true ocean route connecting the Valley of the Amazons with the markets of the United States, he arrives at the most important consideration of his project, which is the colonization and cultivation of the Amazonian Basin; and thus bring to the very doors of Europe and America a produce and merchandise equal, or even far superior, to the whole capabilities of the East Indies, without having to encounter the tedious and dangerous navigation inseparably connected with that distant country. The navigation of, and commerce with the Amazons, the greatest river, and the most fertile valley in the world, is a most important commercial question, and must engage, in fact is now exciting, the greatest interest in the minds of intelligent capitalists. Draining an area of country ten times that of France, its waters may be taken to equal a volume twice that of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence together; with its majestic tributaries it presents an inland navigation of such extent, that if stretched in one line its length would thrice encircle the earth, and has been estimated as high as 80,000 miles; while the great Amazonian Valley covers an area of 2,000,000 square miles, or considerably more than double the extent of that of the Mississippi.

The whole of this immense tract of land, from the Atlantic to the foot of the Andes for 3000 miles, with few exceptions, is covered with primeval forest of most valuable woods; a wide field will be open for the exploration of mineral wealth; its tributary streams, fed from the line of perpetual snow, 16,000 ft. above the sea level, never fail, while the water power at command may be safely estimated at many thousand times greater than all the steam and other power in the world. A curious and startling calculation may be made as to the extent of population this extensive valley would support; taking France again as a standard, it would be equal to 350,000,000 of people, but as from the capabilities of soil and climate, and repetition of crops in each annual circle, its supporting powers are at least as four to one; it would well support a population of 1,400,000,000, or 400,000,000 more than the present estimated number of human inhabitants on the globe. This valley once opened out by and to the industry of man, subdued to cultivation, its rivers navigated, and its resources begun to be developed, the East Indies would, in a commercial point of view, be placed at our very doorsteps, for all their productions flourish in it; and so jealous and fearful of such a result was the Government of Portugal in her days of East India possession and commerce, that by a Royal Ordinance, it was unlawful to cultivate in the Amazonian Basin, a single spice, drug, or plant, of the production or growth of Eastern India. In the United States are found all the produce of northern latitudes, down to that of the sugar produce, where the Mississippi expands into the Gulf of Mexico: here the Amazons take the list of production where the other leaves it, and yields in the greatest profusion, and of the finest quality, sugar, coffee, cocoa, cochineal, indigo, cotton, tobacco, hemp, caoutchouc, gutta serena, wax, gums, drugs, resins, and spices, with cabinet woods and dye stuffs.



of great beauty and infinite variety. The trader descending the Mississippi, following the course of the currents to the mouth of the Amazon, and navigating that magnificent river, will have crossed the climates and the regions of every agricultural staple, beheld at every turn some new article of produce, some fresh variety of merchandise offering for commerce, and will have ranged through all the capabilities of field and forest in the northern hemisphere, to all the categories of tropical productions. Having thus described the vast importance of the country, the memorialist prays for such constitutional and rightful legislation as shall tend to encourage commerce and navigation with this magnificent territory; and we are informed that a company is not only forming in the United States by some of the most influential men in New York and other cities, but that the subject has been warmly espoused in London, and a similar movement taking place; further elucidations of which we shall, as a matter of course, refer to on future occasions.

The Annual Reports of the INSPECTORS OF MINES were, we learn, forwarded to the SECRETARY OF STATE in July last. From the additional experience which the Inspectors have had, the accession of strength which they have derived by an increase in their number, and the great interest which exists in regard to the means of ventilation and the sanitary condition of mines, we anticipate that the publication of these documents will be especially acceptable; and we trust that the SECRETARY OF STATE may be induced to present them to Parliament with as little delay as possible.

It is with sincere pleasure we record the result of the sale of the Audley Mines, in the Incumbered Estates Court, Dublin, on the 9th instant, which must not only have been highly gratifying to the creditors of the estate, but also evince the value attached by the capitalist to the mines of Ireland, and the evidence it further affords, that such only require to be developed, so as to yield not only a return on the capital embarked, but as affording the means of employment to thousands, who might otherwise be starving, or emigrating from their native land. The mineral rights extend over 2450 acres, which were purchased at a cost of 7800*l.*; and it will now be for those interested to show how far such cost is likely to yield a profitable return. On referring to the sales of ores from the mines of Ireland, for the six months ending Michaelmas last, it will be found that the produce, by public sales at Swansea alone, was 5895 tons—the amount being 51,951*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, or an average of 8*l.* 18*s.* 9*d.* per ton: thus yielding in the ratio of a gross return of about 100,000*l.* per annum, or (say) 1-12th of the mines of Cornwall and Devon.

It has been argued that, while so many single handed, both in California and Australia, have realised so large an amount of gold from the auriferous deposits, no company as yet has made any sign, or in common parlance, given any return for the capital embarked in the enterprise. It is on this account that so much depreciation has lately occurred in the gold mining share market. It may be remembered that last year the public mind was distracted by the lease question, disputed titles, &c., which, although they did not retard the fever of speculation at that time so rife, tended to throw an air of doubt and mystification over all the projects which were then before the public. The absence of all accounts from the scene of operations succeeding to this caused still greater distrust, and a decrease in all speculation was the consequence. Within a short period several of these companies have held their meetings: the directors of the oldest established for the prosecution of gold mines in California have during the last six months been subjected to some obloquy on account of the meagre information they have periodically afforded, but the report issued to the shareholders of the Anglo-Californian Company proves that they have shown a wholesome discretion in not communicating accidents to machinery, disasters and stoppages which have been caused by climatic effects, and unavoidable delays, to the public at large, who are incapable of judging of the difficulties to be encountered, or the manner in which they were to be surmounted. Where there are good roads, as in England, and manufactures were machinery can be immediately turned out, and if out of order promptly repaired, we know that any industrial enterprise can easily be pushed forward; but the case is far different in a new country, where everything is in the most crude state, where civilisation is at a low ebb, and the appliances of science and industry all to be introduced. We can easily understand that to those parties interested in jobbing information in any shape would have been grateful, so that they could "bull" or "bear" the market as best suited their purposes: with these we have no sympathy, they are perfectly cognizant of all risks they run, and like other gamblers must stand the hazard of the die. The duty of the directors was totally to disregard them, and look to the interests of their constituents who had embarked their money with a view to a profitable investment, regardless of Stock Exchange fluctuations; they knew they were doing their duty, and allowed the mutterings of the few discontented to pass unheeded. Let us glance at the present position of the company: Sir HENRY HUNTLEY has obtained the fee simple of the Dicksburg Mine, subject to no royalties, with an estate abundantly supplied with wood and water, and machinery already erected, and has also made arrangements with an American company to reduce their ores, receiving 50 per cent. of the profit, and this is on more favourable terms than any other company. The machinery dispatched last year by the *Lyme Regis* must be nearly at its destination, and Bages's patent quartz crushing engines are to follow immediately, so that when all these are in operation returns will be made which, according to the lowest calculations, must afford a large profit to all concerned.

At the meeting a grateful tribute was paid by the shareholders to Sir HENRY HUNTLEY for the energetic and able manner in which he, in conjunction with his subordinates, had forwarded the interests of the company in California, and it must be a source of gratification for him to know that, under all the hardships he has undergone and the difficulties he has had to encounter, his services have been so well understood and appreciated by the directors and shareholders. The latter have good reason to congratulate themselves on the favourable position in which they at present are placed, more especially when they recollect the threats of law, and the "dark loomings in the future," which were pleasantly held out to them but a short 12 months since. The directors have defeated their assailants in the courts of justice, and the threatenings have vanished into empty air. It has been an ordeal of no trifling anxiety and toil the direction have had to pass through; but under the able guidance of their chairman, and a hearty co-operation among themselves, actuated only by a desire to do their duty, and strong in their own integrity, they have outdone the storm, and can now calmly await the course of events; but not the least service they have done to their constituency has been to show the moral courage of observing a cautious silence, subjecting themselves to unmerited reproaches, which could easily have been removed, if they had been so indiscreet, in order to satisfy a few murmurers, to have published negotiations in train and half completed, and thereby frustrated the objects they had in view—to bring the enterprise to a successful issue.

At the usual monthly meeting of the members of the BANKING INSTITUTE, on Tuesday evening last, an interesting paper, prepared by G. M. BELL, Esq., of Northallerton, "On Foreign and Colonial Exchange, with a Special Reference to our Intercourse with Australia," was read by Mr. LOWELL. JOHN MACGREGOR, Esq., M.P. for Glasgow, took the chair, and observed that few subjects were of more national importance, or less understood generally, than the exchanges. He deprecated the system which had been introduced into the colonies of enhancing the nominal value of the coin of the mother country. In our North American colonies, for instance, 18*s.* was equal to 1*l.* sterling here, and in those of the West Indies very considerably more; while it would be, doubtless, much to the public interest that the value should be everywhere equivalent. Mr. LOWELL then proceeded to read the paper, which commenced with a definition of the exchanges, dividing them into domestic, foreign, and colonial. In ancient times, when one article of produce was bartered or exchanged for another, and the early banking system began to be extended, the domestic system of exchange prevailed. As the world grew older, and individuals and property passed from one country to another, the foreign exchange system took place. On the settlement and colonisation of the distant possessions of European nations, and the necessity arising for exchanging the produce of a colony for that of the mother state, the colonial exchanges were established. Foreign exchanges had been often described by our best writers on political economy—ADAM SMITH, M'CULLOCH, WATERSTON, GILBERT, and others. They were said to be at "par," when bullion, or its representative, was of equal value in any two principal cities—as Paris and London. This, however, was rarely the case, as fluctuations must arise from continually varying circumstances; and thus the exchanges were

nearly always more or less in favour of one country at the expense of the other. The system, however, is constantly tending to self-adjustment, and is very far more steady than it was 40 years ago. The system of bills of exchange was then explained. They were first introduced by the Jews, who took acceptances of parties whom they could trust, in order to obtain their property from countries whence they had been banished, and were first current in England in 1307. The balances of exchange between any two countries were either settled by bills of exchange, or by remitting bullion. The former involved the cost for interest, &c., and the latter that for freight, which was generally the most expensive. The difference of exchange was, however, against France or England, according as a good bill of exchange of either country would sell in the other for more or less than its value.

Transactions in bills of exchange were carried on by parties independent of the bankers, known as bill brokers; and Baron ROTHSCHILD, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons in 1832, stated that their house daily collected from 80,000*l.* to 100,000*l.* worth of bills, drawn on foreign houses for British manufactures exported, and foreign bills drawn on English houses for wine, wool, corn, &c., imported. The Bank of England had ever considered it a duty to regulate and steady, as much as possible, the exchanges; and country banks of issue had generally followed their example, the great object being to adjust the paper circulation by the bullion in hand to meet it. The question had, however, been, to a certain extent, settled, and the Bank relieved from its responsibility by the bill of Sir R. PEEL of 1844. A continual drain of gold from any country was an unmistakable evidence that the exchange was against it, and *vice versa*; and the precious metal now pouring into England from every country on the globe showed the amount drawn for by us on other states to be in our favour. The nominal exchange might sometimes be against a country, while the real was in its favour; and it was asserted by M'CULLOCH, though objected to by some writers, that unless the imports of Britain exceeded the exports, foreign trade could not be continued.

The colonial exchanges, with special reference to our intercourse with Australia, was next considered—the author giving a definition of a colony, and the advantages to be derived from their possession, which, as regards this country, was principally the development of commerce, and forming good outlets for the emigration of a superabundant population. The exchanges between exports and imports were adjusted much the same as with foreign powers. Formerly the East India Company had a monopoly of all the exchanges in India and the east; but they are to a considerable extent now participated in by English banking companies, established in Australia and other parts. The gold discoveries were then dwelt on, and their extraordinary effects. Gold had been purchased at from 40*s.* to 60*s.* per oz., while it could be sold here for 77*s.* 9*d.* per oz., and it was stated that a bill of ROTHSCHILD's had been refused to be discounted under 25 per cent. The question of a colonial mint was then gone into, and it was contended that a colony, with a legalised issue of 1*l.* notes, could not require all its gold coined into sovereigns—it was better to leave it as an article of merchandise; but an official assay office should be established, to test the value of all gold passing through it, and casting it into ingots. It was estimated that the expense of sending gold to London, and receiving back the amount in coin, involved a loss to the colonists of 25 per cent.

In the discussion which ensued, Mr. GILBERT, of the London and Westminster Bank, stated that, in his opinion, the paper contained a consolidation of much valuable matter in a very small compass. He fully agreed with the author on most of the points touched upon, and particularly the necessity for an official assay office, and not a mint in Australia. Managers of English banks there, he assured them, would find more unpleasant things to do than buying gold at 40*s.* per oz., or discounting Rothschild's bills at 25 per cent. The present system could not last; the banks would not give their notes for the precious metal when brought to them, as, unless they were in a position to redeem them by sovereigns when presented, they would lose their charters. Mr. GILBERT then showed that 90 years since there was as much difference between the exchanges of Scotland and London as there is now between the latter place and foreign countries,—at that time it being usual to give bills on London at 40 days. In Ireland, also, the exchange had been more than 15 per cent. against that country, but this had been remedied by legislative assimilation of the currencies. Mr. ROGERS made some very apposite remarks, agreeing generally with the author, and expressing his belief that the best plan was to allow the exchanges to regulate themselves, as legislative interference had ever been a grievance, and led to disastrous results. Mr. ATTWOOD, of the British Bank of North America, said that the exchanges in the North American Colonies were much governed by that between London and New York; the value of the sovereign varied, but there was a greater difference than stated by the Chairman. It was now worth in Nova Scotia 25*s.*, and in Canada 24*s.* 4*d.*; the exchange being in the former case 9*s.*, and in the latter 12*s.* per cent., against them. The American eagle of 50*s.*, rather more valuable than its proportion in sovereigns, had become the standard of value, and was very extensively circulated in Canada. The Chairman concurred fully with Mr. ROGERS that the exchanges should be left to regulate themselves, free from legislative interference. He felt no fear of any disastrous results from too great an influx of gold; while he found the whole circulating medium of Russia insufficient for the requirements of London alone, and its scarcity in Prussia requiring a paper circulation of notes as low as about 3*s.*, he was convinced there must be sufficient gold to displace this immense paper currency which was not represented by a metallic medium, before any evil could be felt, or the value of gold be reduced in Europe. He alluded to the beneficial effects of Scottish banking, and the issue of 1*l.* notes, but contended that such issue ought always to be regulated by the bullion actually in hand being sufficient to take them up in any emergency. A vote of thanks was then unanimously passed to the Chairman, and the meeting broke up.

A captious shareholder last week, enquired what statements the AGUA FRIA MINING COMPANY were about to put forward to their constituents. If he was not present at the meeting, as he should have been, we beg to refer him to our report, which ought fully to satisfy any doubts or carpings he may yet entertain. The able explanations so freely given by Mr. GEORGE CLIVE, were sufficient to convince the most misgiving, and Mr. GREEN, who had shown the greatest opposition at the meeting in March last, on this occasion cordially concurred with the directors in all the steps they had undertaken. A trait honorable alike both to shareholders and directors, we must not omit to mention the vote of 300*l.* to the widows and families of three mechanics who had died while under engagement to the company, although they had received no benefit from their services; and it would be well if this example were followed by others, whom we could mention. We do not wish here to analyse the report, nor is it necessary, it speaks for itself: however meagre it may appear, there is an air of candour about it, which cannot fail to convince those who most doubted. The problem of the profits of quartz mining is yet to be solved; however that turns out, the directors of the AGUA FRIA COMPANY have done as much as possible to bring about the result. They have efficient machinery and competent engineers: it only becomes, therefore, a question of time. This must be patiently awaited for; and should machinery arrive there, even at the present period, further delays may take place, owing to climatic influences and other causes. The company have their location, and can obtain further property, if they find it advisable. What we should suggest is, that the directors having shown they are worthy of confidence, the shareholders should bide their time.

**MINING IN IRELAND.**—Among the increasing number of adventures being taken up and set to work, with cheering prospects of success, we are well pleased to be enabled to call the attention of our readers to the prospectus of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company, which will be found in our advertising columns. The active prosecution of the works commenced in March last; and in their prospectus the directors state that its publication has been deferred to the present time from the anxiety they felt to thoroughly prove the lodes, and satisfy themselves of the value of the undertaking before offering it to the public. This they now feel perfectly justified in doing, having thoroughly proved the character of the veins, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich copper ore. The mines comprise the Castlemaine, Leoline, and Clogher, severally held under leases for 21 years from Lord Headly, Samuel Hussey, and Charles Blennerhassett, Esq., at the moderate royalty of 1-20th. The grants extend over a large extent of ground; and, in addition, the directors have succeeded in obtaining powers of search from other large landed proprietors of the district, comprising an area of more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be carefully examined. There are great facilities of railway and water carriage: the produce can be shipped at little cost at either Tralee or Castlemaine; labour is abundant, and to be had for half the price paid in England; and there is every prospect that this adventure will prove highly remunerative as an investment, and beneficial to the population, by fostering habits of industry and contentment.

**CONSUMPTION OF OIL IN LOCOMOTIVES.**—A large railway engine consumes from 90 to 100 gallons of oil yearly for lubricating its working surfaces. The annual consumption of oil by the London and North-Western Railway Company, for this purpose, exceeds 40,000 gallons.

## THE GERMAN MINING COMPANY.

Upon the proceedings to wind-up this company before Master Drury, the counsel for a contributory applied to the Master under the following circumstances:

On the 3d of July, 1849, upon an affidavit of the official manager, the Master allowed certain debts for sums advanced to the company, among which was a sum of 12,000*l.* advanced by the London and Westminster Bank, and the directors of the mining company. The allowance, by the Master, of these sums as a debt, was objected to, and the case of the London and Westminster Bank was dilated in the hope that that case would govern all the others. After the prearrangement of a trial, rule nisi, rule absolute, and new trial before the Court of Exchequer, and an application to the Vice-Chancellor Parker, to have the debt disallowed, the London and Westminster Bank elected to treat the debt as not due to the bank, the case resolving itself into a point of law, as to whether the directors had power, under the deed of the company, to borrow money, so as to bind the shareholders without the consent of every shareholder. The deed contemplated the use of the specific capital of the company, with power to increase that capital by raising shares, but contained no express power to borrow money.

On the 13th July last, an application was made to the Master to discharge his order of the 3d of July, 1849, so far as related to the 2438*l.* (the sum advanced by the directors) which was then adjourned for the purpose of giving every one of the directors who had advanced money notice of the application. It now came on for argument, and it appeared from the minute book of the directors, the secretary reported the receipt of various sums as loans from the directors, to be repaid out of the first assets, pursuant to a memorandum of a resolution come to at a special general meeting of the company, on the 29th July, 1846, convened by circular, and the learned counsel now contended that there was no minute showing that the shareholders had consented to borrow, and that the shareholders had not had any notice of an intention to borrow, and therefore could not be bound.

Mr. Parkes, for some of the directors, Messrs. Tatham, Upton, and Johnson, for others, and some other gentlemen, argued against the learned counsel, and contended that the circular of 15th July, calling the special general meeting, gave notice that "means of raising capital would be sought for at that meeting;" and that when the facts were brought before the shareholders then present, it was thought necessary and indispensable that money should be borrowed, and that, in fact, their clients had lent their money at a public general meeting upon that memorandum. Mr. Parkes also contended that it was not a new contracting of debts, but money lent by the directors to pay off old debts in Germany, which had accrued in carrying on the mines, and which, if not paid, would render the mines liable to be forfeited by the law of Germany. The Master stated that he thought this case came upon the decision of the London and Westminster Bank case, and that the question was, whether the general meeting could bind all the shareholders by borrowing to pay debts. He thought not, or, that if so, the meeting could not borrow on an amount so as to pledge beyond the capital of the company. That being the case, the Master thought that these loans could not be established as debts, and, therefore, disallowed them by discharging his order, mentioned above. Upon some further discussion, it appearing that the debts were originally allowed by the Master upon the affidavit of the official manager (Mr. Norris), in the absence of the directors, the Master allowed all parties their costs out of the estate. It was stated by one of the parties present that the directors had contracted to sell the mines, but that unless they could get out the water which had accumulated during the late wet weather, the purchasers could not be made to complete.

## IMPROVED SOLID BRASS TUBES.

A patent has been secured by Mr. G. F. Muntz, jun., of Birmingham, for a method of manufacturing solid brass tubes, without joint or solder, for flues of locomotive, stationary, or marine boilers, and various other purposes. In the use of these tubes the patentee claims important advantages over all others, such as the employment of a metal of much greater hardness and durability in itself than can be manufactured into tubes by the ordinary process, not being mechanically hardened as tubes usually are, rendering them liable to split when subject to expansion and contraction from changes of temperature, equality of duration throughout, the ends not having to be softened, and then fixing in the boiler; less liable to corrosion than any other mixture of brass which can be formed into tubes, and the first cost lower than those hitherto used.

The composition preferred by the patentee is 80 parts of the best refined copper and 38 parts of good zinc, which rolls with great facility at a red heat; and the first process is the casting of a tube shorter than required, in a peculiarly-formed mould, of which the accompanying diagram is a cross section. This tube is then brought to a temperature at least equal to boiling water, and its interior rinsed with a mixture of lime in water, with sufficient common salt to reach just the point of saturation.

It is then at a red heat, passed through a pair of flat rolls, similar to those used for rolling flat iron, the thickest sides being placed in a horizontal position, which produces a bar of brass with rounded edges, but with a flat orifice throughout—the lime mixture preventing the adhesion of the top and bottom surfaces; and in this rolling the casting attains a considerable increase in length. One end of this is then sufficiently opened by the workman with a suitable tool to a distance in length of about 6 in.; and, being again treated with hydrochloric acid in excess at boiling temperature, the grooved surface brought to a red heat, is placed in a horizontal position over a proper-shaped mandril. A tube, oval in section, is the result, but having a fin, or web, on each side, where it takes in the life of the rolls, which must be removed. Having again been brought to the required temperature, it is passed through proper cylindrical grooved rollers over a circular mandril, when a finished tube is produced in a steady rate for fixing in the boilers.

When greater perfection is required, the tubes may be finished in suitable dies, and brought to a highly polished surface. The patentee has made arrangements with Messrs. G. F. Muntz's Patent Metal, Sheathing, Bolt, and Tube Company, French Walls, Birmingham, who are now prepared to supply them in any quantity.

**A NEW MINERAL.**—A specimen of a metallic mineral, of a very unusual character having been obtained from a nucleus, or central mass, within a sulphur vein in the Ballymurnagh district, by Mr. Geo. McDowell, of the Dublin University, it was forwarded to James Apjohn, M.D., professor of chemistry and mineralogy in Trinity College, and has been analysed by that gentleman. It was massive, of a leaden hue, tinged with brown, mechanically mixed with iron pyrites: specific gravity, 4.495; before the blowpipe, sulphur was evolved, a yellowish white oxide was deposited on the charcoal, and a small globule of lead with difficulty obtained. When treated with hydrochloric acid in excess at boiling temperature, a greenish grey precipitate was given off, the iron pyrites remained unaltered, and the solution contained the chlorides of lead and zinc, and a protochloride of iron. On the application of the proper re-agents, and carefully weighing, the mineral was found to contain—bi-sulphuret of iron, or common pyrites, 24.97; sulphuret of iron, 7.33; sulphuret of lead, 19.13; and sulphuret of zinc, 46.62=100; and by leaving out the first, which was only mechanically combined, the residual constituents are accurately expressed as follows, Fe S + Pb S + 6 Zn S. Dr. Apjohn considers, notwithstanding the singularity of the compound as a mineral, that its proximate constituents being basic sulphurets, it should be considered as a distinct and definite compound.

**NOVEL PROPELLER FOR STEAM-VESSELS.**—It is well known that the successful introduction of the locomotive engine was delayed for several years, through its experimenters adopting as a mathematical axiom, without testing its truth, that without teeth and racks, or some mechanical "bite," the wheels would slip round, and the carriage remain stationary; while experience has long proved that the weight of the machine alone gives sufficient grip between a smooth periphery and a smooth rail. Prof. A. Crestadoro has recently made an announcement of a discovery, secured by him under the new patent laws, which, he believes, will show that a similar error has been persevered in with regard to propulsion on water, since the introduction of steam navigation. He considers the application of blades or paddles a decided mistake and fallacy, and that the only legitimately scientific propeller is simply the plain circumference of cylindrical drums. With the first casual thought, the mind naturally embraces the idea that a plain round surface can have no tractive adhesion in water; but on glancing at the mechanical laws of matter, we shall find, from the attraction of cohesion between the particles of water and the drums, that on the action of the latter a force is generated equal to the mass of water displaced by them. Take, for instance, the steam-vessel *Atlantic*, with paddle-wheels 35 feet in diameter, and blades 12 ft. 6 in. long; the patentee calculates, that with one pair of drums of equal dimensions, and with 5 ft. immersion, he should obtain a pressure of 60 tons acting on the drums as tractive adhesion, giving a power far superior to that afforded by the paddle under the most favourable circumstances. The question is one most undoubtedly of the utmost importance, and it is to be hoped no time will be lost in testing, with the utmost accuracy, this newly suggested principle; not only should it be immediately taken up by the Government authorities, but the immense interest involved and capital embarked in commercial steam navigation, renders a thorough investigation imperative. Should the drum propeller prove equal to what the patentee claims for it, numerous advantages naturally suggest themselves; the perfect smoothness of the motion will prevent all vibration of the vessel, so annoying to passengers and destructive to the machinery; the upper half of the cylinder may be fitted into a semi-cylindrical case, and totally immersed, without diminishing its powers of action, thus securing it against injury from shot or other exposed influences; while the absence of waves or splash will enable canals to be navigated by steam power without injury to the banks. In heavy seas, too, there would be far less danger of injury, and consequent required repairs, with the additional benefit of great saving in time; and the patentee is sanguine, that on fair trial its advantages will so clearly evince themselves, that a complete revolution in steam navigation will be the consequence.

**NEW SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH ROPES.**—A new and simple method of protecting submarine electrical conductors has just been invented by Mr. T. Allan, of Edinburgh, a gentleman whose practical ingenuity and skill have already achieved much in improving and facilitating our telegraphic system. According to Mr. Allan's design, the exterior protecting wires are placed longitudinally, instead of spirally, as is done in the Dover and Calais rope, and yet are quite flexible. By this means, about one-half the quantity of protecting wires will give a greater security against a longitudinal strain upon the copper conductors than can be attained when the wires pass spirally around them. A submarine telegraph rope, constructed on this principle, will of course be less costly (probably one half), whilst it will afford a better safeguard to the copper conductors, the mutilation or severance of which at once annihilates the circuit. No doubt a greater number of wires would better withstand the strain of a ship, should its anchor catch the rope; but when placed spirally, they must inevitably yield lengthways under any such strain, and yet are quite flexible. By this means, and the communication entirely destroyed. We understand that this improvement will shortly be put to trial, and sanguine hopes are entertained of the entire success of the application.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

**NEW PATENT IRON CASK.**—One of these casks has arrived in Liverpool, from the works of Messrs. Fox, Henderson, and Co., for the purpose of being tested: the dimensions are, 38 inches diameter of head, 43 inches diameter of bilge, and 43 in. length of stave. It was sent to the works of Mr. Thomas Croft, where it was filled with water, and found to contain 214 imperial gallons; an ordinary wood cask of the same dimensions would contain only 150 to 160 imperial gallons. When full it was rolled freely over flags and pavement, and found perfectly tight and strong; afterwards it was lifted from the ground and suspended by ordinary iron-hooks fixed to the chime ends. It proved perfectly staunch throughout all the trials to which it was subjected.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*



**CALIFORNIA.**—From New York, we learn, that the steam-ship *Georgia* arrived with the California mails of the 1st of October, and \$2,000,000 in gold dust on freight, besides \$200,000 in the hands of passengers. The *Falcon* had arrived at New Orleans with \$200,000 in specie on freight. The steam-ship *Zealandia* left San Francisco on the 1st inst. for New York, with \$3,372,000 in gold-dust on freight. In speaking of mining, the *Placer Herald* says:—A number of mining companies on the Placer side of the Middle Fork are doing extremely well, and some of them making big strikes. The Sub-Marine Company (thirteen men) were averaging over \$3000 per day at the last accounts, and have reached quite as high as \$4000 in one day. The Macmillan Company (three men) is averaging \$3000 per week. The White Rock Company (twenty men) have taken out of a coffer-dam \$22,000; the Smith Company (fifty men) \$10,000; and the Jones Company, (five) during the past four weeks \$30,000. All the miners are reported as doing well. A member of the Franklin Mining Company at French Gulch, Shasta county, has written to a friend in the city, that some lucky miners had recently dug a piece of gold weighing 15 lbs. 3 ozs. from there, and that on the same day a lump of pure gold weighing 16 ozs. was dug at the same place. There is an exhibition at the banking-house of Mills, Townsend, and Co., a lump of gold, recently taken out at Downville, which is one of the largest and handsomest ever found in California. This splendid specimen is nearly pure, and weighs upwards of 304 ozs. The same firm have also another lump, perfectly pure, which weighs \$500, both dug near the same spot. The accounts from every portion of the mining region are cheering. In none of the river diggings do we hear complaints of failure, as in 1849. The same bars that are now being dug were then worked by thousands damming them, and in most cases without success. The change would seem to be necessarily owing to the present improved methods of working. The total amount of gold exported from San Francisco for the quarter ending the 30th September, including an estimate of the sums carried away by passengers, is \$13,468,546 70c. The price of gold is very high, and in many instances the intrinsic value is paid in coin. The present price varies from \$17 30c. to \$17 45c. per ounce.

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—The *Charlotte Jane* has arrived from Adelaide with 48,000 ozs. of gold, valued at 192,000l. Her dates reach to the 26th July, being about two days later than the previous accounts. The stock of bullion in the several banks had greatly augmented; business was active, and extended operations had been carried out in connection with Melbourne for the supply of provisions, &c. The majority of the diggers who had returned had been successful, and their accounts of the yield at the Mount Alexander mines fully accorded with the ordinary estimates. An attempt was about to be made to navigate the Murray, which, if it could be accomplished, would greatly facilitate the communication between South Australia and Port Phillip. Burra Burra mining shares are quoted 125l., 127l. cash; gold, 3l. 8s. 6d. per oz. A private letter, dated Sydney, the 24th of July, gives reasons to infer that the weekly amount has of late been much larger than any heretofore announced. "The quantity (they state) brought weekly into Melbourne is prodigious. By escort and private hands it can be little less than 150,000 ozs.—say 500,000l. A vast quantity is left at the banks by the diggers, who do not want to sell." From this it would appear that, estimating the amounts retained at the mines, and those that are forwarded overland to the neighbouring colony of South Australia, 600,000l. a-week may probably be assumed to have been obtained. It is also to be remarked that the above calculation is made at the colonial price for gold, and not at 4l. per ounce. Nevertheless, the yield thus mentioned is at the rate of more than 31,000,000l. per annum.

**REDUCTION OF METALS BY PHOSPHORUS AND SULPHUR.**—It had been observed by Woehler, that phosphorus in combination with copper excites an electrical current. M. Wicke has made the following observations:—

1. A stick of phosphorus wound round with a strip of silver was placed in a highly concentrated solution of nitrate of silver. The silver and phosphorus instantly became covered with a blackish film; afterwards silver began to be reduced in a wart-like form upon the strip of silver; and after the lapse of a few weeks it was covered with an extremely shining coating of crystalline silver, although not in immediate contact with the phosphorus. The whole of the reduced silver could be removed from the strip of silver as a compact coating with a shining inner surface. The phosphorus was only covered superficially with a thin coating of dark phosphuretted silver, and remained unchanged internally. The silver separated so evenly, and with such a shining surface, that this process might perhaps be employed for galvanic-plastic purposes.

2. In a similar manner, by a combination of phosphorus and lead in a solution of nitrate of lead, the reduction of crystallised lead took place upon the lead, whilst the phosphorus was covered with a thin black film; the action, however, was weak, and soon stopped altogether.

3. A stick of phosphorus was placed on the axis of a closely-pressed mass of oxide of copper, both covered with water, with which the tube was filled, and then made air-tight; the reduction of the oxide to metallic copper was gradually effected, so that, after several weeks, the stick of phosphorus, which was still remaining, was surrounded by a capsule of crystalline copper.

4. Sulphur, surrounded with a strip of lead and laid in solution of nitrate of lead, effected the reduction of lead upon the lead in form of a loose crystalline coating.

5. When a piece of sulphur, surrounded with a bright copper wire was laid in a saturated solution of sulphate of copper, it became covered after some time, in the place where the copper touched it, with a loose crystalline coating of indigo-colored sulphuret of copper, whilst the copper wire was dissolved. A solution of nitrate of copper acted still more rapidly. On the other hand, no action took place on the employment merely of dilute sulphuric acid.—*Artizan*.

## SOUTH ALFRED CONSOLS COPPER MINE.

Conducted on the "Cost-Book Principle."—In 5000 shares of £1 each.

OFFICES.—No. 5, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

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WILLIAM FENTON, Esq., Barnsbury-park.

WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Esq., Thornhill-square.

EDWARD REEVE, Esq., Middleton-square.

SAMUEL WEATHERLEY, Esq., New Cross.

BANKERS—Messrs. Spooner, Attwoods, and Co.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—Mr. George Edward Fenton.

The sett of the South Alfred Consols Company is situated in the midst of several of the most productive mines in Cornwall—viz., Alfred Consols, Great Wheal Alfred, West Alfred Consols, Wheal Reeth, Wheal Prospect, Wheal Smart, and the Herland Mines—the lodes of several of them running directly through it. It is immediately bounded on the south by the Great Wheal Alfred, on the east by the well-known Alfred Consols, and on the west by the West Alfred.

The sett is of ample extent, being 600 fathoms from east to west, and 400 fathoms from north to south, and the grant is for 21 years, at a moderate royalty.

Some estimate may be formed of the prospects of the shareholders by a reference to the following statement of the prices which the shares of some of the above mines are now commanding in the market—viz.:

No. of shares.	Name of mine.	Paid.	Present mkt. price.
5120	Alfred Consols	£ 3	£15
1024	Great Wheal Alfred	20	28
1024	West Alfred	13½	5
5000	West Wheal Alfred	20	75

The shaft has been sunk on the south (the rich and well-known Alfred Consols) lode, and at 43 fathoms copper was discovered "of very good quality, and presenting a very strong appearance." The lode is described as being "large, and composed of fine gossan, with beautiful stones of copper ore." Another lode has been discovered about 30 fms. further south, which, from its appearance, "promises good results at no great depth;" and still further south operations have been commenced upon the rich copper lode of Wheal Prospect.

The mine has been fully inspected by competent engineers, intimately acquainted with the district, and the grant is in reporting it as a very valuable property.

The operations on the north lode will be vigorously prosecuted, so soon as the engine shall have been completed, when ample and immediate returns may be expected, as the western levels of the Alfred Consols are known to be very productive.

A most advantageous arrangement having been made with the owners, the capital required will be amply sufficient for the purchase of the mine, the completion of the machinery, and the working expenses, until the produce can be brought to market.

Plans and sections, with specimens of the ores, and the surveyors' reports, may be inspected on application to the secretary, at the offices of the company, 5, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, to whom also applications for shares may be made.

**MR. JOHN LEE, ENGINEER, STONNALL, near WALSALL,**

MANUFACTURER OF PORTABLE AND FIXED ENGINES, from 2-horse power and upwards; also SAW MILLS, &c.

The annexed engine (6-horse power, £150) is applicable to sawing, pumping, grinding, threshing, &c., is made of the best material and workmanship, the boiler is proved up to 150 lbs. pressure, is well fitted, and by that means effects a considerable saving of fuel; it has a governor, which acts with such precision as to insure an uniformity of motion under all circumstances, which is one of the chief essentials to the safety and advantage of the working of an engine. The maker is ready to compete with any other engine of the same power; and believes that, according to the work put in them, in comparison with others, this is the cheapest engine ever offered to the public. One to be seen at the works.

**BLAKE AND PARKIN, MEADOW WORKS, SHEFFIELD.**

MANUFACTURERS OF CIRCULAR AND MILL SAWS, IMPROVED CAST-STEEL FILES, for the use of engineers and machinists, PATENT TEMPERED MACHINE KNIVES AND CUTTERS, manufactured for planing and grooving wood, for cutting paper, iron, stone, leather, &c., made to any pattern or dimensions with the utmost exactness. Warranted to work with a harder and finer edge than any other mode of temper.

INVENTORS OF CORE-ANNEALED CAST-STEEL for taps, piston-rods, &c.—MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY SPRINGS, BLISTER, SHEAR, and CAST-STEEL, &c.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF HEADACHES, BILE, AND INDIGESTION.**—Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Folkes, chymist, Hyde, near Manchester, dated Sep. 10, 1852: "To Professor Holloway:—Sir: I am happy to inform you that your pills and ointment have been of the greatest service to many persons in this neighbourhood, one in particular, who gave me an account of your pills in the most flattering terms; for, for some time, he was subject to violent pains in his head, arising from bile and indigestion, from which he could obtain no relief until he took some of your valuable pills; by these means he was completely restored to health.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London."

## THE ROYAL HIBERNIAN MINING COMPANY.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

In 100,000 shares, at £1 per share.

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SOLICITOR—James Wyatt, Esq., 10, Gray's-Inn-square; and 17, Gracechurch-street.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Reuben Plant, Esq., Briery Hill, Wolverhampton.

ENGINEER AND CHIEF MANAGER OF MINES—Thomas Williams, Esq., of the Great Welsh Silver-lead Mine, the Clive, and the Vale of Towy Mines.

UNDERGROUND CAPTAINS AT THE MINES (FROM CORNWALL).

John Kessell, Samuel Harvey, William Kessell, William Roe.

These MINES, which are at present in active operation, are situated in the county of KERRY, and are held under sets for 21 years. They comprise the Castlemaine, granted by Lord Headley; the Lisoline, granted by Samuel Hussey, Esq.; and the Clogher, granted by Charles Williams, Esq.; under the moderate royalty of 1-20th and they extend over a vast area of most valuable ground, which is daily affording additional proofs of mineral wealth; so much so, indeed, that the farmers in their agricultural pursuits frequently discover lumps of lead and copper ore. The Directors have also succeeded in obtaining the usual letters of search from several other large landed proprietors in this mining district, which comprises an area of more than 40 square miles, every portion of which will be diligently examined.

The mineral resources of Kerry, "the Cornwall of Ireland," have long been known to be inexhaustible; the investment of capital in mining operations must, therefore, not only prove highly remunerative to the capitalist, but equally beneficial to the Irish people, by employing and fostering the industry of the population.

The peculiar advantages possessed by the company are as follows:—

The possession of three important mines, one of which alone has been recently estimated, by a competent judge, at £100,000 value.

The low price of labour, scarcely one-half the amount paid in England, and, consequently, a material increase of profits.

The unusually rich quality of the mineral, which contains a large proportion of silver.

The great facilities of railway and water carriage,—one line of railway being nearly completed from Malloy to Killarney, to which the mines are contiguous; and another projected from Killarney to Tralee. The produce can also be shipped, with little expense, at Castlemaine and Tralee.

The friendly feeling exhibited by the people of Ireland generally, without regard to political or religious differences; the opening of the mines having been hailed with delight by all parties, and every assistance most cheerfully rendered.

The mines will be worked on the Cost-Book Principle, in strict accordance with the rules and regulations therein contained.

At the company's offices may be seen very full reports from the following practical miners:—Y. J. Williams, Esq.; Daniel O'Neill, Esq., civil engineer; and the Board of Ordnance, Ireland; John Conway O'Connor, Esq., C.E.; and Capt. John Kessell; to the effect, that the three mines are opened on a soil abounding with mineral, very highly impregnated with silver; that the facilities for transit are peculiarly favourable; and that one of the mines alone is richer for ore than any mine previously surveyed for many years.

The working of the mines was commenced in the month of March last by the lessees, who were anxious to satisfy themselves of their value before they offered them to the notice of the public. This they now feel quite justified in doing; having not only thoroughly proved the lodes, and raised upwards of 20 tons of rich ore, but erected substantial buildings for the more vigorous prosecution of the work.

The present proprietors reserve to themselves a moiety of the shares as a compensation for the outlay already incurred in obtaining the grants, making discoveries, erecting buildings, and hitherto working the mines. Feeling confident that the mines at present in operation will shortly yield handsome dividends, the remaining moiety is intended by the directors to be employed principally in the further development of the company's resources. They also feel satisfied that no further call will be made, the present proposed capital being amply sufficient to complete the necessary machinery at each of the proposed mines, as well as those to be opened; thus future liabilities are guarded against, and success rendered certain.

Prospectuses may be had at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

Applications for shares to be sent to the Company's offices, or to the undermentioned brokers, where specimens of the ores already raised may be seen:—

London.—E. L. Morgan, Esq., Bank Chambers.

Liverpool.—Alfred Woods, Esq., 9, Dale-st.

Manchester.—Thos. Warner, Esq., Stamp Office-buildings.

Birmingham & Wolverhampton.—Messrs. Payne and Trevelyan, Esq., 104, Fenchurch-street.

Bristol.—Messrs. George Edwards & Son, Shannon-court.

Sunderland and Newcastle.—Messrs. W. J. Barker and Son.

Hull.—Charles Wilkinson, Esq., Exchange-buildings.

Southampton.—William J. Clark, Esq., Salisbury-William Frangley, Esq., Dublin—G. E. Seagrave, Esq., Anglessea-st.

Glasgow.—Messrs. M'Ewan and Auld.

Edinburgh.—Messrs. Allen and Dunlop.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors of the Royal Hibernian Mining Company.

GENTLEMEN,—I request you will allot me shares in the above company; which I agree to take, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the amount thereof to the bankers of the company when required.

Name .....

Occupation .....

Reference .....

Dated this day of ....., 1852.

**ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS, COPPER AND TIN MINE.**

In 6144 shares.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

COMMITTEE.

JOSEPH DOWSON, Esq., Limehouse; and Mecklenburgh-square.

DAVID HALKET, Esq., St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate.

HENRY L. W. CRANE DOCK, Wapping.

CHARLES REILLY, Esq., Streatam Common.

THOMAS TEIGHE, Esq., 158, Fenchurch-street.

FREDERICK YOUNG, Esq., 74, Cornhill; and Walthamstow.

BANKERS—The London Joint-Stock Bank.

AGENT AT THE MINE—Mr. R. H. Williams.

SECRETARY—Samuel Heals, jun., Esq., 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, City.

The ST. AUSTELL CONSOLS MINE is situated in a rich mining district, immediately adjoining amongst other celebrated Cornish mines, the Great Polgooth, the Great Hewan, and the Old Downa Dows, whence such vast returns have been made.

Detailed prospectuses may be obtained, and reports of the mine seen, at the offices of the Company, No. 1, Church-court, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.—A limited number of shares may be had at £2 2s. each, on application to the secretary.

**THE POLTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING COMPANY,**

NORTH MOLTON, COUNTY DEVON.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

50,000 parts or shares, of £1 each, in certificates to bearer, carrying a minimum interest of 5 per cent.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

FREDERICK CHASE, Esq., Exe Villa, Tiverton.

JAMES COOK, Esq., Trafalgar-road, Greenwich.

JOSEPH HOPGOD, Esq., Tiverton, Chairman of the Devon and Cornwall United Copper Mines.

CHARLES HENEGAGE, Esq., 3, Cadogan-place.

THOMAS INGLIS HAMPTON, Esq., 20, King-street, St. James's.

BENJAMIN MASSEY, Esq., 116, Leadenhall-street.

RICHARD MARLIN, Esq., 8, Serjeant's-Inn, Temple.

HENRY MOGFORD, Esq., 104, Fenchurch-street, Belgrave.

HENRY WILLIAM TAYLOR, Esq., F.B.S., 7, Winstlerow-place, North Brixton.

CONSULTING ENGINEER—Capt. W. S. Moorson, C.E., 17, St. George-st., Westminster.

RESIDENT AGENT—Alfred H. Patterson, Esq., North Molton.

BANKERS—London Joint-Stock Bank, 69, Pall Mall.

BROKERS—Messrs. Langdale and Son, 15, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

THOMAS SANFORD, Esq., High-street, Exeter.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Croft and Wood, 12, Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.

SECRETARY AND PURSER—Vernon House, No. 50, Pall Mall.

TEMPORARY OFFICES.—VERNON HOUSE, No. 50, PALL MALL.

ABSTRACT OF PROSPECTUS.

The sections show that the Poltimore is no virgin mine, and the ticketings that the produce of the copper ore is of no mean standard. The yield of the auriferous gossan is, at the least, 1 oz. of gold per ton.

The average yield of 20 ticketings was 15½ per cent., while the average yield of copper ore in the United Kingdom is from 7 to 8 per cent.

Tributaries are already at work at 13s. 4d. in £l, and there are 100 fms. of good crytite granite now ready. There are, indeed, in the district, and particularly worked on by the "old men," on this sett, independent of the Britannia gold lode, which passes through at Fylden, about a mile north-west of the Poltimore floors.

Throughout the vast refuse-heaps which now remain are great quantities of rich copper-bearing stones, which in the west would have been sent to the stamps, and of themselves would indicate the presence of a good copper mine. All the burrows, both east and west, produce a vast quantity of malachite in lumps; and beautiful specimens of manganiferous copper are occasionally met with.

In the adit level cut, at the back and bottom, for about 200 fms. in length, the ground has been removed in vast dimensions, and the produce entirely cleared off. There does not appear to be a trace of copper, and it would, therefore, seem that this lode was worked for gold; which impression is strengthened by the fact, that there is an auriferous gossan lode of great promise, of from 12 to 14 ft. wide; and many hundred tons of auriferous gossan dispersed over the surface of the mine.

The sett is on the property of Lord Poltimore, and occupies the intermediate space south of the Britannia, and between that mine and the village of Hensley Mill, on the River Mole. The water-power is considerable, and in addition to all which the Britannia has, there are two distinct streams, which form a junction with the Mole immediately above the Poltimore works. The lease is for 21 years, with a royalty of due of 1-15th; the royalty to the Crown on gold is settled at 1-12th.

The Poltimore, altogether, presents most encouraging prospects of speedy profitable returns; but those who desire to invest can easily judge for themselves. There are three coaches daily from Tiverton, in connection with the trains from Paddington, so that for a trifling cost, and scarcely any loss of time, the property may be inspected.

Detailed prospectuses, report, sections, and ground plans, may be had at the offices of the company, or the brokers, where every other information may be obtained.

Applications for shares to be made to the Committee of Management, at the offices; or through the brokers, in the usual form.

## SITHNEY WHEAL BULLER TIN MINE,

NEAR HELSTON, CORNWALL.

The preparations for RE-OPENING the above MINE are fast progressing towards completion; nearly the whole of the new machinery being now on the ground, it is expected that in about three weeks the mine will be in full working order. The indications discovered during the progress of the works quite agree with the previous high character of the mine, and place it beyond doubt or speculation that it will speedily become one of the richest tin mines in Cornwall.

Applications for the few remaining shares must be made (by letter, with references) to the purser, Mr. Jas. Fairweather, 6A, Belvidere-road, Lambeth, London.

**TEES SIDE MINE (LEAD), NEAR ALSTON, CUMBERLAND.**

In 4800 shares, of £1 5s. each.

Now working strictly upon the "Cost-Book System."

Samples of ore and minerals from this mine may be seen, and prospectuses, with plan and reports, by Evan Hopkins, Esq., C.E., F.G.S., London, John Walton, Esq., Kent Hall, Cumberland, had on application to Mr. J. H. Robinson, secretary, 62, Close, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Messrs. T. F. Dickinson and Co., 24, Dean-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Samuel Fennell, Esq., 14, St. Mary Axe, London; Frederick Turner, Esq., Huddersfield; Messrs. Knight and Morris, Liverpool; Daniel Antrobus, Esq., Manchester; Messrs. Potter and Co., Leeds; Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., Hull; James Nicholson, Esq., Whitehaven; also at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

**ALBION PORCELAIN AND BLEACHING CLAY COMPANY.**

—MINUTES OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING, held at 33, Essex-street, Strand, London, on Saturday, October 30, 1852.—

Mr. CHARLES HINKS in the chair.

The resolutions passed at the formation of the Company having been read, it was Proposed by Robert Tasker, Esq., and seconded by Mr. F. Bull:—

That the same, as amended, be received, adopted, and circulated amongst the shareholders.

Proposed by Mr. F. Bull, and seconded by the Rev. Rowland Hill:—

That the reports of the committee and resident director, together with the statement of accounts now read, be received and adopted.

Proposed by John Barker, Esq., M.D., and seconded by Mr. F. Bull:—

That the Rev. R. Bond and the Rev. Rowland Hill be appointed auditors for the ensuing year.

Proposed by John Barker, Esq., M.D., and seconded by Robert Tasker, Esq.:—</



**COBALT AND NICKEL.**—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINER AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

**NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS,** MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. OXIDE OF COBALT. GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET, REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

**LOSH, WILSON, AND BELL, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.** MANUFACTURERS OF BAR-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, FORGE AND ENGINE WORK, CAST-IRON GOODS, AND STEWART'S PATENT CAST-IRON GAS AND WATER PIPES. OFFICE, 7, SISE-LANE, LONDON.

**THOMAS SPENCER, VULCAN IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE,** MANUFACTURER OF ALL KINDS OF RAILWAY WHEELS AND AXLES, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON. SOLE MANUFACTURER OF CHAMBERS'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS.

**MR. THOMAS EDINGTON** (lately Senior Partner of the Phoenix Iron-Works, Glasgow), IRON MERCHANT AND CONTRACTOR, INSPECTOR OF RAILWAY BARS AND CASTINGS, No. 17, GORDON-STREET, GLASGOW.

AGENT for the PURCHASE of SCOTCH PIG-IRON, RAILWAY BARS, BAR-IRON, AND CASTINGS.

AGENT for the SALE of ENGLISH BOILER-PLATES, ANGLE AND RIVET IRON, ANCHORS, CHAINS, CABLES, NAILS, STEEL, &c.

**MESSRS. JOHNSON AND MATTHEY** beg to inform MERCHANTS and IMPORTERS OF ORES that they have taken the SUFFERANCE WHARF and WAREHOUSES at MILLWALL, known as "MELLISH'S SUFFERANCE WHARF," extending from the RIVER THAMES to the FERRY-ROAD, and erected STEAM-ENGINE and MACHINERY for CRUSHING AND GRINDING GOLD QUARTZ, SILVER, LEAD, AND OTHER ORES, and having such properly mixed and sampled for sale; they are also erecting FURNACES and APPARATUS for the REDUCTION OF ORES OF CERTAIN CLASSES, on much improved principles. The management will be under a gentleman who has had very great experience, who will reside on the premises, and act under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Johnson and Matthey. The ore floors and warehouses are well secured, and only those persons engaged in the operations who are well qualified, and of known respectability of character.

The want of such an establishment for the Port of London has been long felt, and Messrs. Johnson and Matthey feel confident of giving satisfaction to those who confide in their care.—Office, 79, Hatton-garden, London, July 28, 1852.

**MR. LELEAN TRANSACTS,** for principals, BUSINESS IN HOME AND FOREIGN MINES, including Australian, Brazilian, South American, and Californian. In Mines, he has on sale—Appledore, Britannia, Wheel Atley, Wheel Margaret, South Carn Brea, Cocas, Culaba, &c. And has orders to purchase in East Wheel Rose, Bedford United, South Tamar, and United Mexican. Also, BUYS and SELLS every description of RAILWAY, BANKING, INSURANCE, GAS, WATER, AND STEAM COMPANIES' SHARES, DEBENTURES, AND BONDS. Parties wishing for secure INVESTMENTS, ranging from 5 to 20 per cent., can have the ADVICE of a gentleman upwards of 20 years a writer on and connected with the Money Market price lists, and information, through the medium of the post, to parties resident in the country.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOYALS DEBENTURES AND LAND CERTIFICATES.

76, King William-street, City.

**MR. CHARLES POWELL, MINING SHARE BROKER,** No. 35, UNION STREET, STONEHOUSE, DEVON.—MR. C. POWELL OFFERS HIS SERVICES to the Public for the PURCHASE or SALE of MINING SHARES on the usual terms of commission.

LIST OF SHARES FOR SALE.  
Caradon Wood, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.  
Hawkmoor, Calstock, Cornwall.  
West Sharn Tor, Linkinghorne, Cornwall.  
Boringdon Consols, Plympton, Devon.  
Wheat Sidney, Plympton, Devon.  
Devon and Courtenay, Tavistock, Devon.  
North Tamar, Tavistock, Devon.  
Gawton United, Tavistock, Devon.  
Tavy Consols, Tavistock, Devon.  
East Wheel Russell, Tavistock, Devon.  
Wheat Russell, Tavistock, Devon.  
New East Crowndale, Tavistock, Devon.  
Devon Kapunda, South Sydneyham, Tavistock, Devon.  
Old Wheel Robert, Samisford Spiney, Tavistock, Devon.  
Sourton Consols, Sourton, Devon.  
Wheat Sarah, Sourton, Devon.  
West Wheel Edward, Calstock, Cornwall.  
Wheat Langford, Callington, Cornwall.  
Bell and Lannarth, Gwennap, Cornwall.  
Great Sheba Consols, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.  
Stoke Climsland Consols, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.  
Stoke Climsland Consols West, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall.  
Gonamena, St. Cleer, Cornwall.  
Exmoor Eliza, near S. Molton, Somerset.  
Molland, near South Molton, Somerset.  
Kilbricken, County Clare, Ireland.  
November 13, 1852.

**MR. THOMAS BROWN, MINE SHARE BROKER, RIDGWAY, PLYMPTON, DEVON,** has SHARES FOR SALE in Devon Mines of great promise, now in full operation, including Yeoland Consols, Bottle Hill, Boringdon Consols, Wheat Sidney, Tavy Consols, Devon and Courtenay, Gawton United, Exmoor, &c. N.B. All reports may be obtained on application to Mr. Thos. Brown, at his office.

**CROKER BROTHERS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS,** PLYMOUTH.

**MR. E. COOKE, MINE SHARE BROKER,** No. 2, FRANKFORT-STREET, PLYMOUTH.

**MINING RECORD OFFICE, 26, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON.**—MR. MANUEL'S OFFICES are expressly for the USE OF COMMITTEES and COMPANIES conducting their BUSINESS in LONDON, and entirely free from share dealing. MR. MANUEL will be happy to CONDUCT THE LONDON AGENCY of any MINES now at work, or about to be worked, he having spacious and convenient OFFICES for that PURPOSE.—Terms on which the business is conducted to be had on application, either by letter or in person.

Sixteen years' experience will enable Mr. Manuel to give suitable advice on all occasions.—Offices of the West Wheel Rose, West Callington, Busparvo, Gall-y-Maen, Great Crinnis Consols, Union Tin, &c.

**MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREAD-NEEDLE-STREET, LONDON,** beg respectfully to inform the public that they are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in all DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, both BRITISH and FOREIGN, most of which will pay from 15 to 25 per cent. upon present purchase, and have on hand shares in several mines of great promise, and in full operation, reports and particulars of which may be obtained upon application, either personally or by letter, several of which are approaching to a dividend state.

The large amount of capital invested in mining, and the great want of facilities for conducting the SALE and TRANSFER of this description of stock, has induced us, at the suggestion of many friends, to devote our attention exclusively to MINING AFFAIRS, both Home and Foreign. There can be no doubt that mining, if conducted on sound and legitimate principles, affords to the capitalist a safe and profitable source of investment; and, as we are daily in communication and correspondence with men of high scientific and practical experience, we have the means of obtaining the most correct information, as to the POSITION and FUTURE PROSPECTS, of the greater part of the MINES IN DEVON, CORNWALL, and WALES; we, therefore, tender our SERVICES in transacting any BUSINESS, or obtaining any INFORMATION, connected with MINING, and any orders confided to our care will receive the best attention of—

THOMAS FULLER AND CO.

\* Office Hours from Ten until Four o'clock.

**MESSRS. TREDINICK AND CO., AUCTIONEERS, STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS, AND DEALERS IN MINING AND OTHER PROPERTY.**—Mines pay from 12½ to 15 per cent. per annum; and Messrs. TREDINICK AND CO. are at all times in a position to BUY and SELL in the following DIVIDEND and promising MINES:—Devon Great Consols, Wheel Buller, Wheel Bassett, Wheel Tremayne, West Providence, Alfred Consols, Leeds Town Consols, North Cornwall Mining Company, Kilbricken, and Bryntail.

The Weekly List of Prices and Mining Information, to be had upon application at No. 6, Haymarket, Pall Mall, London.

**MR. ROBERT TRIPP, MINING AGENT, has for SALE SHARES** in the BEST DIVIDEND MINES, which, at present prices, will pay the purchaser 12½ to 20 per cent. per annum, including Devon Great Consols, South Frances, Tremayne, Trevelick, United Mines (Gwennap), Alfred Consols, Condurrow, Wheel Reeth, Mary Ann, Bedford United, South Tamar, Bryntail, South Carn, St. Aubyn and Grylle, Merilyn, Carn Brea, West Providence. And in the following, and others, which are promising early dividends—viz., East Wheel Vor, Langford, West Alfred Consols, South Carn Brea, Trobarrah, Pat-work, Penhale, Gargeg, Clive, Bodmin Consols, Kilbricken, Penhale and Crinnis, Charlestown, Gubert, Harriett, Molland, Surprise, East Wheel Russell, Crevor, Chiverton, Nancemely, Great Wheel Vor, Sidney Godolphin, Halamunning, Great Alfred, West Phoenix, Wheel Lemon, Penzance Consols, &c.—Foreign: Linares, Cobre, St. John del Ray, &c. Mining Offices, St. Michael's Chambers, St. Michael's-alley, 42, Cornhill, London.

**THE UPPER INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.** (Provisionally registered.)

**DIRECTORS.**  
Sir JOHN CAMPBELL, K.C.H., H.E.I.C.S., 10, Harley-street, Cavendish-square—CHAIRMAN.  
W. P. ANDREW, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., Liddard House, Notting Hill.  
HARRY BORRODALE, Esq., late H.E.I.C.S.'s Civil Service, and late Chairman of the Great North of India Railway Company.  
GEORGE LATHAM BROWN, Esq., late Director of the Great North of India Railway Company, Torrington-square.  
Major GLASFORD, Bengal Engineers, late Executive Engineer, Farruckabad and Lord ALFRED HERVEY, M.P., St. James's-square—Bareilly Division.  
Capt. the Hon. G. F. BOTKAM, R.N., Director of the Brighton Railway Company.  
WILLIAM LOWNDES, Esq., Lowndes-square; and the Bury, Chesham.  
S. MORTON PETO, Esq., M.P., Somerleyton Hall, Suffolk.  
WADHAM LOCKE SUTTON, Esq., Hamilton-terrace, St. John's-wood.  
THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., Director of the Great Western Railway Company.  
(With power to add to their number.)

**AUDITORS.**  
Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq., Deputy Chairman, Oriental Bank, late Director of the Great North of India Railway Company.  
Beaumont Hankey, Esq., Messrs. Thompson, Hankey, and Co.  
G. Gordon, Macpherson, Esq., Director of the Agra Bank, late Director of the Great North of India Railway Company.

Enquiries—G. P. Bidder, Esq., C.E.; and M. A. Borthwick, Esq., C.E.  
The SCRIP CERTIFICATES will be EXCHANGED for BANKERS' RECEIPTS on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, at the offices of the company, between the hours of Twelve and Four, until further notice. W. P. ANDREW, Managing Director.  
No. 4, Moorgate-street, Nov. 4, 1852.

## L'AIGLE D'OR MINING COMPANY, VIRGINIA.

Enrolled in Paris, September 22, 1852.

Capital 1,875,000 fr., or £75,000, in shares of 25 fr. or £1 each.  
This Company has been formed in France under the law "en commandite," which limits the responsibility of subscribers to the amount of their subscription, to work a valuable gold mine in Goodland County, Virginia, United States of America. The mining property consists of 430 acres of land, well watered and timbered for all mining purposes, with the dwelling-houses and other buildings thereon. The gold-bearing quartz veins or lodes already discovered having been tested by means of shafts or trial pits sunk at several points on their course to a depth of 25 to 30 feet, are found to contain gold equal to \$16 per ton. Of these lodes one is 10 feet in width, at a depth of 25 feet, and has been traced thoroughly through the estate.

A responsible party has proposed to take the contract for the erection of machinery capable of raising and crushing 50 tons of ore per day for \$8000. Labour and provisions being cheap in Virginia, it is estimated that the cost of raising and crushing that quantity will not exceed \$716 per month; yet, at that rate, the mine, even according to the present value of the lodes, will produce over £100,000 per annum when in full operation.

In addition to the above mining property, the Company possess 75,000 acres of valuable land, situate in the counties of Tazewell and Logan, in Virginia, where the climate is one of the most healthy in the world. The tract of country (of which these 75,000 acres form a part) was, in 1795, granted by Robert Brooke, Esq., Governor of Virginia, to Robert Morris, Esq., and having remained in the possession of the family of the grantee for a long period, it was, within the last few years, divided and subdivided by sale, and this estate was thus legally conveyed to the proprietor, from whom the company derive their title. These lands are exceedingly valuable, not only for the agricultural purposes to which they are so well adapted, but also on account of the coal and other minerals in which they abound. Well authenticated reports, and other evidence of the above, may be examined at the Company's office, where a pamphlet, containing a full description of the lands, may be obtained, gratis.

Shareholders will be admitted to a participation in these lands, each 50 shares entitling the holder to 50 acres, exclusive of his interest in the mine. If mistakes may not occur, shares will be issued, representing the joint interest in both the mine and the lands, and those wishing to divide such interests, will be required to return their shares to the office of the Company, receiving in exchange a warrant for the land, and also a scrip for the mining interest. As some of the lots in so extensive a tract are of far greater value than others, being, in fact, worth more than the price of the shares, applications for choice of lots will be recorded in the order in which they are made, according to a printed form to be obtained at the office; but any shareholder desirous of separating his holding in the mines from that of his allocation must record the same at the office within one year from the date of the issue of scrip. Lands not applied for as above will be sold by the Company, and the produce of such sales (kept distinct from the mining operations) will be paid in dividends to those who have not received their interest in the said lands.

Attention is called to the fact that this property is within 14 days' communication of England, and but three days from New York.

A preliminary prospectus of the Company, containing a detailed description of the property, with the estimates, &c., is now ready, and may be obtained at the office of the brokers, Messrs. Kitchen and Grugeon, 75, Old Broad-street; or at the temporary offices of the company, 22, Austinfriars, where applications for shares will be received. Nov. 11, 1852. By order of the Council, D. NISBETT, jun., Sec.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY

BOOK PASSENGERS AND RECEIVE GOODS AND PARCELS FOR CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONG-KONG, by their steamers, STARTING FROM SOUTHAMPTON on the 20th of every month, and from SUEZ on or about the 6th of the month.

An extra steamer on this line will be dispatched from SOUTHAMPTON for ALEXANDRIA on the 3d of October, in combination with an extra steamer, to leave CALCUTTA on the 29th of September.

BOMBAY.—The Company will book passengers throughout from SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY by their steamers leaving England on the 20th September—such passengers being conveyed from ADEN to BOMBAY by a steamer appointed to leave BOMBAY on the 14th July, affording, in connection with the steamer leaving CALCUTTA on the 3d July, direct conveyance for passengers, parcels, and goods, to and from BOMBAY and WESTERN INDIA.—N.B. This arrangement comes into operation every alternate month.

Passengers for Bombay can also proceed by this Company's steamers of the 29th of the month to Malta, thence to Alexandria, by Her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Hon. East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA: on the 20th and 29th of every month.—CONSTANTINOPLE: on the 29th of the month.—ALEXANDRIA: on the 20th of the month.—(The rates of passage money on these lines have been materially reduced.)

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month.

N.B.—Steam-ships of the Company now ply direct between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong, and between Hong-Kong and Shanghai.

To reduce the cost of the Company's recently revised and reduced rates of passage-money and freight, and for plans of the vessels, and to secure passages, &c., apply at the Company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London, and Oriental-place, Southampton.

## THE NEW STEAM STAMPS, FOR CRUSHING GOLD QUARTZ AND METALLIC ORES.—(BAGGS'S PATENT).

These powerful MACHINES are now TO BE HAD AT A SHORT NOTICE, and of any number of horse-power, from four to twenty.—All communications to be addressed to Mr. Israhm Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street.

The following Testimonial of the power and efficacy of these engines is from the manager of one of the smelting establishments in South Wales, where steam stamps, of moderate power, under this patent, have been for some time in operation:

TO ISRAHM BAGGS, ESQ., LONDON.  
DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of inquiry about the action of your Patent Stamping Machine, I beg to say, that I have now had it fully at work for two months; the quantity of coarse metal it will crush with ease is about 20 tons in 10 hours—about two-thirds is crushed fine, the remainder would require to be stamped a second time, to reduce it to the same fineness. The stamp is very little, and the crushing force very great; large lumps of the metal (which is very hard) are immediately broken down—when I say large, I mean lumps as big as ordinary paving stones. I am now putting up the second machine which you sent me, and have no doubt it will give (as the first has already done) entire satisfaction. I am quite convinced that the principle is excellent, and far superior to any other mode of crushing.  
I am, yours, &c., ALFRED TRUEMAN.

The patent stamps may be used with atmospheric pressure, through the medium of a steam boiler, or by other prime movers. The application is extremely simple, very powerful, and where a motive-force is ready at hand, the machines cost less than when steam is employed.

## NOTICE.—THE NEW STEAM STAMPS (BAGGS'S PATENT).

—In reply to numerous inquiries, the inventor begs to state, that an ENGINE, under the above patent, is now being manufactured FOR THE PURPOSE OF PUBLIC EXHIBITION IN LONDON; and in the course of a few days it will be finished, and may then be seen in daily operation, crushing cargoes of gold quartz, and metallic ores of various descriptions, at the NEW REDUCTION WORKS of Messrs. JOHNSON AND MATTHEY, SUFFERANCE WHARF, MILLWALL. Due notice will be given of its erection, and every facility will be afforded the public for testing its powers and capabilities.—All communications and enquiries addressed, in the meantime, to Mr. Israhm Baggs, at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, will meet with prompt attention.

\* ANY NUMBER OF THE PATENT STEAM STAMPS, from one to half-a-dozen, can be had within two months from the date of order.

## THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE;

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL COMPANY having, during the last year, ESTABLISHED A MANUFACTORY OF PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD on a large scale, and being able to supply it with regularity, and to execute ORDERS without DELAY, now proceed to bring this new and valuable preparation of lead before their friends and the public, quite sure that it will not, in the present age, be condemned because it is new, and that if judged by its merits, it must make its way, and finally supersede the use of the important manufactures of this country.

PATTINSON'S OXICHLORIDE OF LEAD is a chemical combination of an equivalent of chloride of lead and an equivalent of oxide of lead; it being well known that common white lead is a chemical combination of one equivalent of oxide of lead and one equivalent (or thereabouts) of carbonic acid, constituting what is called in chemical language, carbonate of lead. Now, there is no reason to conclude that carbonate of lead is the only compound of lead valuable as a paint, and still less that it should be the best compound of lead for that purpose. In point of fact it is not so, for the newly-discovered oxichloride of lead, if not in all respects, is far superior; its colour is brillianter white, and in a number of cases it has been tried against the best white lead that could be obtained, and after a period of upwards of two years, it has been found to retain its white colour considerably better than the lead against which it was tried. But the chief and by far the most important advantage it possesses is its remarkable and very decided superiority of body, by which term the power of covering surface well and extensively is understood among painters. The attention of the discoverer was at a very early period drawn to this circumstance, and since that time the Washington Chemical Company have had abundant opportunities of placing its superiority in this important particular beyond all doubt. They have themselves performed a number of experiments, and have also caused a number of experiments to be performed, in the large way, by various practical men, to ascertain exactly its covering power as compared with the best white lead, and they now state the proportions to be as 60 to 100—that is, 60 lbs. of oxichloride of lead will cover as much surface as 100 lbs. of the best white lead, the saving of cost being in the same proportion; besides this, the coating is thicker and more protective, both in and out of doors, as the oxichloride dries into a hard tenacious layer, more like an enamel than paint. In using the oxichloride, no difference in the materials with which it is mixed is required, oil and turpentine being employed as usual both for work technically called flattening and for work intended to be varnished. For the use of paper stainers and leather dressers, the oxichloride is found to be peculiarly suitable. The Washington Chemical Company strongly recommend this newly-discovered substance to the notice of consumers, both on account of its economy and its intrinsic good qualities as a paint.

AGENTS.

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5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phylack	£2 10s	£13 10s		£5 10s	£0 7 0—Sept. 1852.
1248	Ally-crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	4	2 1/2		0 7 6	0 5 0—Jan. 1851.
3000	Anglessa Coal Company	4	4 1/2		0 10 0	0 2 0—Nov. 1852.
1624	Baleswidden (tin), St. Just	11 1/2	10		10 9 0	0 5 0—Nov. 1852.
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock	2 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2 x 9	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1852.
5000	Black Craze (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	1 1/2		0 2 0	0 2 6—Nov. 1851.
64	Boscawell Downs (tin), St. Just	100	285		750 0 0	—May, 1849.
100	Botallack (tin, copper), St. Just	182 1/2	285		462 10 0	5 0 0—Aug. 1852.
1000	Bryntall, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	3 1/2	10 1/2		0 5 0	0 5 0—June, 1851.
5000	Callington (lead, copper), Callington	£7 2s	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 8 0	0 4 0—Sept. 1847.
1000	Carn Brea (copper, tin), Illogan	15	70		212 0 0	2 0 0—Nov. 1852.
128	Conford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	75	17			
256	Condurow (copper, tin), Camborne	20	102 1/2		22 0 0	3 0 0—Oct. 1852.
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper, tin), Illogan	15 1/2	3			
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	190		10 0 0	5 0 0—July, 1852.
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	390		235 0 0	8 0 0—Sept. 1852.
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Guisul	5	6		55 0 0	—1850.
180	Dolcoath (copper, tin), Camborne	257 1/2	60	60	855 14 0	—1847.
2560	Drake Walls (tin, copper), Calstock	7 1/2	6 1/2		0 5 0	—Jan. 1852.
300	East Darren (lead), Cardiganshire	28	80		2 0 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
128	East Pool (tin, copper), Pool, Illogan	24 1/2	172 1/2		235 0 0	—1843.
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan	125	50		840 0 0	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	235		2245 0 0	10 0 0—March, 1852.
300	Fenton Pottery Coal and Iron	6	9		1 4 0	7 12 0—Aug. 1852.
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Twardreath	40	30			
3715	General Mining Co. for Ireland (cop., lead)	1 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 15 9	0 7 10—June, 1852.
2000	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	1000	206 1/2		353 6 8	—Jan. 1851.
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap	1000	206 1/2		0 2 0	0 2 0—June, 1852.
50000	Great Onslow Consols, Camelford	1 1/2	4 1/2		0 10 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1852.
13750	Great Polgoth (tin), St. Austell	3	4 1/2	4 1/2 x d	141 10 0	7 10 0—Aug. 1852.
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	175		0 7 6	0 2 6—Aug. 1851.
1024	Herodfoot (lead), near Liskeard	8 1/2	4 1/2		25 0 0	—Feb. 1844.
1000	Holmbush (lead, copper), Callington	24	21		3 5 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1852.
2000	Holyford (copper), near Tipperary	11	7		0 5 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1851.
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcudbright	9 1/2	4		2 0 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1851.
1000	Lewis (tin, copper), St. Erth	17	13 1/2		1036 0 0	2 0 0—Feb. 1852.
160	Levant (copper, tin), St. Just	2 1/2	95		685 0 0	15 0 0—Sept. 1852.
100	Liaburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	650		1 0 6	0 4 6—July, 1852.
5000	Low's Patent Copper Smelting Company	2 1/2	5 1/2		1 2 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1852.
100	Merilyn (lead), Flint	150	175		10 0 0	10 0 0—Oct. 1851.
30000	Mining Co. of Ireland (copper, lead, coal)	7	13 1/2	13 1/2 x 1/2	7 14 0	0 3 6—June, 1852.
200	North Pool (copper, tin), Pool	22 1/2	240		256 10 0	7 10 0—Oct. 1852.
140	North Rooker (copper), Camborne	10	10 1/2		237 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1852.
8000	North Wheal Basset (copper, tin), Illogan	10	10 1/2		22 1 0	0 16 0—Oct. 1852.
6400	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	1 1/2	17	17	1 15 0	0 10 0—June, 1851.
1160	Perran St. George (cop., tin), Perranarabuthoe	21 1/2	40		240 0 0	13 0 0—Sept. 1852.
200	Phoenix (copper, tin), Linkinghorne	30	840		18 14 6	0 10 0—Nov. 1851.
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	32 1/2		0 4 0	0 4 0—Oct. 1852.
1948	Rix Hill (tin), Tavistock	3 1/2	3 1/2		0 10 8	—July, 1852.
5040	Rorington (lead), Snailbeach, Shrewsbury	6s.	1		282 10 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1852.
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2 1/2	140		0 10 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1852.
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2 x 1/2	51 0 0	5 0 0—Oct. 1852.
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	198	197 1/2	205 15 0	6 0 0—Nov. 1852.
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	37 1/2	185		7 1 0	0 10 0—Sept. 1852.
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1 1/2	9		0 17 6	0 7 6—April, 1852.
1024	St. Aubyn and Grylls (copper, tin), Breage	3	8		875 0 0	4 0 0—Aug. 1852.
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives	80	125		11 10 0	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vein (copper)	16	8 1/2	8 1/2 x 9	2 11 0	0 6 0—July, 1849.
5000	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4 1/2	4 1/2		14 8 0	0 10 0—Aug. 1852.
6000	Tinoroff (copper, tin), near Pool, Illogan	7	12 1/2	7 1/2	1 3 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1847.
512	Trevelan (silver-lead), Maeland	6	2 1/2		4680 15 0	—1848.
5000	Trevelan Consols (copper), Redruth	32 1/2	150		402 10 0	—April, 1851.
96	Trevelan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	15		288 0 0	4 0 0—Sept. 1852.
120	Trevelan and Barriar (copper), Gwennap	130	135		20 0 0	5 0 0—Sept. 1852.
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston	95	135		10 0 0	7 10 0—Sept. 1852.
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	80	760	700	2 2 6	0 5 0—March, 1851.
1024	Wellington (copper, tin), Perranarabuthoe	7 1/2	6 1/2		192 5 0	6 0 0—Oct. 1852.
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard	20	200	210	13 0 0	2 10 0—Sept. 1852.
1024	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	5	50	52 53	335 0 0	20 0 0—Oct. 1852.
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10 1/2	515		5 0 0	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap	4	22 1/2		200 0 0	17 10 0—Sept. 1852.
256	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	5	785	800	223 10 0	8 0 0—Feb. 1852.
100	Wheal Fanny (lead), Maeland	70	31		2330 10 0	0 5 0—Sept. 1852.
128	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon	120	125		1 5 0	1 0 0—Oct. 1852.
5000	Wheal Golden (sil.-lead), Perranarabuthoe	3	4 1/2	4 1/2	196 0 0	2 10 0—Oct. 1852.
256	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea	8	8 1/2		23 5 0	1 0 0—May, 1852.
430	Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron	33	55		120 0 0	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	117		40 10 0	3 0 0—Sept. 1852.
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5 1/2	38		26 10 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
40	Wheal Owies, St. Just, Cornwall	140	250		18 15 0	0 10 0—July, 1852.
240	Wheal Reeth (tin), Uny Lelant	20 1/2	60		1 12 6	1 5 0—Aug. 1852.
198	Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Liskeard	107	45			
620	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard	9 1/2	32 1/2	24		
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin, copper), Gwennap	9	41	41 1/2		
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5				

## FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
5000	Alten Mining Company (copper), Norway	£14 1/2	4 1/2		3 0 0	—March, 1848.
7200	Baden, Grand Duchy of	1	5 1/2	5 1/2	0 1 0	0 1 0—Nov. 1852.
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	25	5 1/2	5 1/2	34 17 6	—Dec. 1844.
2000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	43	43 1/2	53 12 0	2 0 0—July, 1852.
10000	Copiapó Mining Company (copper), Chile	14	6 1/2	6 1/2	3 18 0	0 5 0—Oct. 1851.
20000	General Min. Assoc. (iron, coal), Nova Scotia	20	12 1/2		7 10 0	0 5 0—June, 1852.
9000	Linares (lead), Pozo Ancho, Spain	3	3 1/2	3 1/2	0 3 0	0 3 0—Sept. 1852.
100000	Marquita Min. Co. (gold, sil.), New Granada	1	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 0 0	1 0 0—April, 1852.
2700	Marmato (gold), Colombia	2 1/2	12		3 0 0	1 0 0—Dec. 1851.
20000	Mexico and Southern American (cop.), Mexico	12	14 1/2	14 1/2	33 4 0	0 5 0—July, 1851.
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	12	14 1/2	14 1/2	33 4 0	0 5 0—July, 1851.
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	29	30 1/2	17 17 6	2 0 0—June, 1852.
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico	28 1/2	8	7 1/2	1 12 6	0 7 6—Feb. 1850.

## MINES WHICH HAVE SOLD ORES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Dividends per Share.	Last Paid.
4000	Altarnun Con. (tin, cop.), Altarnun	1 1/2	1 1/2			
4000	Augusta Con. (cop.), Bristow	1 1/2	1 1/2			
640	Bahoon Con. (tin), Uny Lelant	3	3			
5000	Bar Holes, Wrentham, Salop	11 1/2	1 1/2			
900	Bell and Llanarth, Gwennap	8 1/2	8 1/2			
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	5	10			
2000	Bishopstone, Glamorganshire	5	3			
1024	Bodmin Con. (lead), Wadebridge	10	9	8		
6144	Bodmin West Downs (tin, cop.)	1	1			
1024	Bodmin W. Mary (cop.), Bodmin	10 1/2	3			
4096	Boringdon Consols, Plympton	2 1/2	3 1/2			
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just	20 1/2	16	20 25		
2400	Boscawell (copper), Plymouth	2	1			
5250	Bottle Hill (copper), Plymouth	2	1			
14000	Braich Goch Slate Quarries	1 1/2	1 1/2			
2000	Bronfild (lead), Wales	1 1/2	1 1/2			
2380	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	3 1/2	3 1/2			
1000	Budnick Consols (tin), Perran	6 1/2	8			
7500	Buvarro (tin, cop.), Gwennap	1	1			
8000	Bwleth (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4	3			
1000	Cae-Oymon, Cardiganshire	1	3			
1024	Caerphilly & Carman, S. Wales	3	4			
3000	Cally (cop., lead), Kirkcudbright	1	1 1/2			
4096	Calstock Consols (copper)	4 1/2	2			
2000	Carbana (tin, copper), Crown	5	5			
3000	Carthar (cop., lead), Wadebridge	6 1/2	4			
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	5 1/2	11	10 11		
2048	Castle Dinas (tin), St. Columb	2	3			
6000	Cawson Hill (cop.), S. Tawton	1	2			
200	Cefn Bryn-ydd, Cardiganshire	30	89			
9000	Charlestown United, Cornwall	4	3			
1280	Chyprae (tin, cop.), St. Enodur	5 1/2	10	9		
1024	Ciljhan & Wentworth (tin, cop.)	4	5			
2000	Coad Mawr Pool (lead), Llanrwst	10	15	10		
1600	Court Grange, Cardiganshire	10	9			
900	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanidloes	8 1/2	9			
256	Crane and Bejaeva, Camborne	25 1/2	19			
512	Creeg Brava (copper), Cornwall	15	20			
5000	Cubert (silver-lead), Cornwall	61 1/2	1 1/2			
10000	Cwm Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2			
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	8	2			
2000	Cyfamedd Fawr, Lanegryn	1	1			
3000	Dalhieu (cop., lead), Brecon	1 1/2	4			
1000	Darren (sil.-lead), Cardiganshire	4 1/2	4			
7100	Derwent (sil.-lead), Durham	10	2			
3027	Devon and Courtney (copper)	3 1/2	39s.			
1024	Devon and Cornwall United (cop.)	7 1/2	4			
1000	Devon Great Tinoroff (tin)	1	1			
1000	Driftnoor (cop.), Merioneth	1	1			
428	Dolmynog (tin), Sancerre	4	4			
4000	Duke of Cornwall (tin), Lydford	1	1			
2000	Dyfnegwm (lead), Wales	11 1/2	12			
4096	East Alfred Consols (lead, cop.)	3	1 1/2	1		
256	East Basset (copper), Redruth	18	14			
2560	East Birch Tor (tin), North Bovey	3	3 1/2			
1448	East Croft Consols (cop.), Tavistock	1	3			
1100	East Frozoch (lead), Devon	1 1/2	4			
4000	East Gunnis Lake Jun. (cop.)	1 1/2	1 1/2			
1024	East Halamann (tin)	1	2 1/2	2 1/2		
512	East Raton & W. Maude, Redruth	10 1/2	6			
9000	East Tamar (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1 1/2	1 1/2			
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	10	33			
2048	East Wheal George, Walkham	1 1/2	4 1/2			
512	East Wheal Lelant, Perran	15	8			
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin, cop.)	3 1/2	3 1/2			
640	Eaton Mountain (paid-up)	10	12 1/2	11		
886	Eaton Mountain (lead, copper)	5	5			
1280	Eggar Lee, Llanidloes & Croy	6 1/2	3			
320	Fair Dargue (lead), Cumberland	12	80	35		

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.	Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present.
1024	Sidney Godolphin (cop.), Breage	5 1/2	7	4 5/2	5000	New Cop. Bottom, Bridestowe	1 1/2	1	—
4000	Sidney Wheal Buller (tin)	1	1	5	2048	New East Crowndale (cop., tin)	2 1/2	1 1/2	—
2000	South Carn Brea (cop.), Illogan	10 1/2	5 1/2	—	10000	New Polgooth and Woodclase	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
256	South Charlotte, St. Agnes	3	5	7	4000	Norbury (copper), Salop	1 1/2	1	—
4196	South Cornwall Wheel Ann	2 1/2	2	—	256	North Crevener (copper)	9	9	—
2000	South of Scotland	—	—	—	256	North Forey (cop.), Tywardreath	4 1/2	6	—
300	South Speed, Uny Lelant	25	25	—	10000	North Tower & Cystonae (tin)	1	1	—
256	South Wheal Josiah, Calstock	2	—	—	1060	North Wheal Trevellyan (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
380	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	30	—	4062	Pemhauger (lead), Menheniot	2	2 1/2	—
—	St. Blazey Consols, St. Blazey	—	—	—	5000	Perran Con. (cop.), Perr. Uthorne	2	4	—
20000	St. Day United (tin & copper)	2	2 1/2	3 1/2	—	Perran Und. (cop.), Perr. Zabuloe	—	—	—
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	1	—	4000	Perran Wheal Jane (tin, copper)	1 1/2	—	—
4944	Tavy Con. (cop.), near Tavistock	1 1/2	4	2 1/2	5000	Pemhale Consols (silver-lead)	3	—	—
4800	Tees Side Mine (lead)	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	5000	Penllyn Court (lead), Glamorg.	1 1/2	1	1
1000	Treanbury Con. (cop., St. Ives)	3 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1536	Phoenix Gt. Con., Llinkinhorne	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	Trannack and Brea, Erth	6 1/2	—	—	2220	Polzeath Con. (lead), St. Minver	3	1	—
10000	Trannack Parnanna Mine (tin, cop.)	1	7	—	3040	Porterwyd (sil. lead), Cardigan	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Trebarvah, Fernanuthoe	1 1/2	2	—	2500	Ringabella (sil. lead), nr. Cork	4	5	—
145	Tregordon, Wedbridge	25	2	—	4904	Sourton Con. (copper), Sourton	3	3	—
2048	Trebell Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet	2 1/2	1	1	6144	South Phoenix	3	3	—
1000	Treloweth (copper), St. Erth	6 1/2	6	—	953	South Plain Wood, Ashburton	20	2	—
572	Trelyon Consols, (tin), St. Ives	4 1/2	6	—	1024	South Treasvran (tin, copper)	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
2048	Trevelyan (tin, copper)	3	4	—	2000	South Wales Mining Co. (lead)	1 1/2	2	—
4000	Tyn-y-Worgold (slate), Carnar.	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	1000	South Wh. Lovel (tin), Wendron	2 1/2	1	—
2000	Val de Towry (lead)	12 1/2	9	—	4000	South Wheal Russell	1 1/2	1	—
5000	Warleggan Consols	1 1/2	2	—	6144	St. Austell Consols (cop. & tin)	1	27. 26.	27. 26.
1024	West Abraum (copper), Phillack	1 1/2	—	—	512	St. Michael Penkevill (tin)	1	1	—
1024	West Alfred (cop.), Phillack	13 1/2	35	—	120	Swanpool, Budock	4	4	15
6000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	8	—	5000	Temple Con. (cop.), Cornwall	4	2	—
256	West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap	7 1/2	115	—	4098	Treburget United (lead), St. Teath	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin), Sancred	2	6 1/2	6	800	Tregardur (lead), St. Teath	4 1/2	12 1/2	—
6400	West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.)	£8 0s. 3d.	8 1/2	—	433	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	4 1/2	2 1/2	—
2048	West Goginan, Cardiganshire	3 1/2	1	—	2000	Tremollett Down, Stoke Clims.	1 1/2	—	—
1024	West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blazey	10	10	—	6000	Trevaunt (lime quarries)	1	1 1/2	—
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe	1 1/2	120	—	1024	Trevelly (copper), St. Cleer	7 1/2	3	—
1024	West Seton (copper), Carnarvon	75	—	—	4926	Trevallick (sil. lead), Liskeard	6 1/2	—	—
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	14 1/2	—	5120	Treworrels and Trewethick (tin)	1 1/2	—	—
120	West Trevelthan, Gwennap	12 1/2	12 1/2	12	15000	Ty-Mawr (slate), Llanbryl	1	1 1/2	—
5000	West Wheal Alfred (cop.), Hayle	3 1/2	4	—	10000	Tyn-y-r-beth (slate)	1	—	—
4098	West Wheal Edward, Calstock	—	—	—	512	Tywardreath (cop.), St. Blazey	10 1/2	35	—
512	West Wheal Frances, Illogan	10 1/2	9	8	2000	Tyllwyd (lead), Llanbadaf Park	1	1 1/2	—
500	West Wheal Towan (cop., tin)	30 1/2	22	—	1000	Union (tin), Roche & Luxillion	1	1 1/2	1 1/2
1024	West Wheal Treasury (cop.)	8	9	9	—	Ditto (paid up)	1	1	1
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5	—	—	United Iron and Copper, Withor.	1	2	—
6400	Wheal Anna (tin), St. Austell	1	2 1/2	2 1/2	3000	United Gfaff-y-Miners (copper)	1 1/2	—	—
1024	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead, cop.)	5	26	—	3750	Vyvan United (iron & cop.)	1	1 1/2	—
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	5	—	1024	West Phamix, Linkinhorne	8	17 1/2	17 1/2 18 1/2
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	1 1/2	8	—	256	West Sharp Tor, Linkinhorne	39	110	—
539	Wheal Carnoe (tin), St. Just	7 1/2	8	—	1056	West Stray Park, Carnborne	2	5	5
252	Wheal Clifford (cop.), Gwennap	—	150	150	1040	West United Hill (cop.), Gogian	5 1/2	—	—
512	Wheal Constance (lead), Newlyn	3	15	—	64	Wheal Durling (cop.), Trevi	15 1/2	80	—
1024	Wheal Crebor (cop.), Tavistock	6 1/2	16	—	2000	West Wh. Fanny (tin), Zennor	2	2 1/2	3 1/2
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper, tin)	£5 4 6.	4 1/2	—	1024	West Wheal Friendship (cop.)	2	2	—
4500	Wheal Elizabeth (tin), St. Ewe	—	—	—	2048	West Wheal Robins	2	2	—
182	Wheal Enys (lead), St. Erme	17	14	—	2048	West Wheal Rose (lead)	2	2 1/2	—
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	4 1/2	5	—	4000	West Wheal Russell, Tavistock	3	—	—
4280	Wheal Exmouth & Adams United	14 1/2	10	—	3072	Weston (lead), Shropshire	2	1	—
1084	Wheal Franco, Penryn	4 1/2	10	8	4098	Wheal Albert, Calstock	1	1	—
6000	Wheal Grenville, Camborne	4	2 1/2	—	8000	Wheal Atley (cop. & c.), Lanivet	1	—	1
1024	Wheal Guskus (tin, copper)	4	1 1/2	1 1/2	5000	Wheal Bazely (sil. lead), Calstock	1	—	—
5120	Wheal Harriett, Camborne	1	15	—	1748	Wheal Benny (cop.), Basset	3 1/2	—	—
256	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant	—	7 1/2	—	1024	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinaer	4	8 1/2	—
5000	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes	—	—	—	1024	Wheal Carpenter, S. Sydenham	4	8	—
6000	Wheal Langford (cop., sil. lead)	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	1024	Wheal Catherine, Liskeard	3 1/2	3 1/2	—
1000	Wheal Lemon (copper), Germoe	5 1/2	5	—	1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	3	7	—
1024	Wheal Mary Emma (tin, lead)	3 1/2	3	—	1000	Wheal Dora (tin, cop.), St. Cleer	3 1/2	1	—
1024	Wheal Mary Emma East, Tavis.	1 1/2	2	—	4096	Wheal Edward (cop.), Calstock	1 1/2	1 1/2	—
6144	Wheal Maundlin, Llanlivery	1 1/2	3	—	64	Wheal Ellen	1	1 1/2	—
942	Wheal May (silver-lead), St. Agnes	1	1	—	5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	1	1 1/2	—
256	Wheal Music (copper), St. Agnes	1	1	—	2048	Wh. Fenwick (copper), Mullion	1	—	—
800	Wheal Oak (tin), near Helston	2 1/2	1	1	916	Wheal Fortescue (cop.), Tavist.	5 1/2	—	—
3008	Wheal Penhale (lead, copper)	3	2 1/2	—	2048	Wheal Fortune (lead), Llanb.	1	—	—
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	50	50	—	5000	Wheal Fortune, South Tawton	1	3 1/2	3 1/2
256	Wheal Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes	4 1/2	4	—	1536	Wheal Gill (cop., lead), Liskeard	1 1/2	4	—
4000	Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney	6 1/2	1	—	2048	Wheal Hamlyn, nr. Oakhampton	5 1/2	—	—
2048	Wheal Robins	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	5000	Wheal Henry, Newlyn	—	1	—
4000	Wheal Russell (cop.), Tavistock	2 1/2	1	—	1024	Wheal Hill (tin, cop.), Cornwall	1	—	—
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstone	2 1/2	1	—	1024	Wheal Neptune, Parnanuthoe	4 1/2	5 1/2	—
1024	Wheal Sidney, Tavistock	2 1/2	8	7	1280	Wheal Peru (sil. lead), Cornwall	3	—	—
512	Wheal Sophia (sil. lead), Lezard	10	9	—	4096	Wheal Sarah (copper), Sourton	1 1/2	3 1/2	—
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper, tin)	£6 6 5.	9	—	10000	Wheal Samson, St. Teath	1	4	—
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	4 1/2	2	—	4000	Wheal Surprise	1	—	—
247	Wheal Stanley (tin)	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	1024	Wheal Trevelsack, St. Chians	6 1/2	5	—
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage & Crown	2 1/2	1	—	4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	1 1/2	—	—
6000	Wheal Tehidy (copper), Illogan	1 1/2	3	—	2048	Wheal Wrey St. Ives, Liskeard	1 1/2	1	—
2000	Wheal Tom, Stoke Climsland	6 1/2	1	—	10	Wyndham Consols, Cumberland	10	—	—
4000	Wheal Treasury (copper, tin)	—	1	1					
512	Wheal Trefusis (cop.), Gwennap	13 1/2	20	22					
5000	Wheal Trevena (tin), Breage	2 1/2	9 1/2	—					
8448	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead)	2 1/2	2 1/2	2					
256	Wheal Tryphena, Camborne	42	18	—					
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	53	—	—					
6000	Wheal Unity (cop., tin), Gwinaer	2 1/2	2	—					
1024	Wheal Uny (tin, cop.), Redruth	7 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2					

FOREIGN MINES.									
19000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia	5	1	—					
12000	Jamaica (copper)	1	1	1 1/2					
3250	Kinzigtal Min. Ass., Germany	2 1/2	2	—					
24000	Liguanea & Gen. Min. Co. of Ja.	1	2 1/2	—					
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2 1/2	2 1/2					
10000	Worthing (cop.), Adelaide	5	—	—					